THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

PER YEAR. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1918 VOL. XXXIX. NO. 13

LUNTEER TO HELP SAVE BELL

e Delta Alpha Class Takes The Lead But Must Have Support of Public

ALL AREURGED TO RESPOND

Since our last publication there has been some real earnest talk about the preservation of the "Liberty Bell" and the matter has now come to a point where the Delta Alpha class has taken it up and with Mrs. Nason Sibley and Mrs. M. E. Sabin as leaders are taking steps to ascertain the feeling of the people of the community in regard to the making a permanent souvenir of the old bell that was cracked during the celebration of peace.

They have written for prices and in a short time will be in a position to inform the public the exact price that they will have to pay to replace the bell. Then it will be up to the public to say whether the requisite amount of cash is forthcoming or not. If the price of a new bell can not be raised among the people, the old one will have to be turned in toward a new one, as the expensed would be too heavy for the church to handle alone.

Geo. B. Johnson has undertaken to interview the business people on the proposition, while Mrs. Sabin or Mrs. Sibley would be glad to hear the opinion of any one interested in the subject. The church board has not as yet made a formal presentation of the bell to the village, but there is no question about their doing so when the provision for a new one is made.

If you are in favor of your village owning a Liberty Bell tell the committe so, and at the same time offer a voluntary subscription (on condition that the bell be preserved.) If every one gives a little it wont be long before we can point with pride to what now seems almost a worthless piece of metal. It is the associations surrounding that metal that makes it valuable. Lets all do our share to preserve it.

Below we publish a letter received from a former resident of this village which shows the manner in which the situation is viewed from someone outside.

Ripon, Wis., Nov. 25, 1918

A. B. Johnson,
Editor Antioch News,
Antioch, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

A history of deeds always implies doers and hoping the people, young and old of Antioch will by all means preserve the bell.

Pity for the man who has no delight in wonders: Reason says it is an accident, a freak of nature, but deeper than reason is a feeling that Antioch blessed as it is by its natural lotus beds, its smaller lakes scattered like jewels, has again by the hand of Providence come into its true history, living, interesting history which should be preserved and handed down to future generations. The great that is about you, calls to the great that is in you and bids you be worthy. Preserve the Victory bell.

Respectfully,
Mrs. F. W. Weigle.

Masonry in the Revolution.

During the American Revolution craft lodges were found in many of the English regiments in America, and a number of them existed in the Continental army. There is a record of ten regularly constituted, acting under warrants and attached to the Continental regiments. It is claimed that General Lafayette was made a Mason at Valley Forge during the American Revolution, but R. F. Gould states in his history of Masonry that Lafayette was raised by the American Union lodge at Norristown, N. J. It was in the American Union lodge that the first resolutions were passed urging the election of a general grand master for the United States.

Much Good in Kind Words.

Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They make other people good natured. They also produce their own image on men's souls and a beautiful image it is.—Blaise Pascal.

$3,000,000 Plant to Locate in Waukegan

"The H. W. Johns-Manville company the largest manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia products in the world, has just purchased approximately 255 acres of land lying north and adjoining Waukegan, Ill., between the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks and Lake Michigan, which property will be connected with the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads.

The purchase of this property is for immediate improvement not only to meet present demands, but after the war requirements as covered under the reconstruction period It is the intention of this Company to erect as soon as conditions will permit, a duplicate of their large plant at Manville, N. J.

When this plant is completed, it will cover 1,250,000 square feet of floor space, at a cost approximating $3,000,000.00, and will employ from 2500 to 3000 people. The plant will be devoted largely to the manufacture of Asbestos goods of all descriptions, Magnesia Products, Roofing Felts, Asbestos Roofing, Mastic and Waterproofing materials, Asbestos Shingles and Asbestos Wood, Steam Packings, and a number of Specialties for which this Company is famous.

About the same plans and specifications as to buildings, machinery, power plant, etc., that were adopted at their plant at Manville, N. J., will be used in the construction of this Waukegan plant, the output of which plant is upwards of 35,000 cars per year.

Deeds were filed with the Chicago Title & Trust company, the purchase covering eight parcels of land, owned by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the Bixby Estate, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Morrow, Clark & Morrow, David W. Cook and F. W. Cornish All the negotiations for the purchase of the real estate were handled by Clark & Trainer. Legal details handled by Ashcraft & Ashcraft.

A Mild Winter Is Being Predicted

Now comes the goose-bone prognosticator with a prediction that we are to have a mild winter. The man who forecasts the weather by the thickness of a corn husk and the one who goes by the amount and quality of fur on a rabbit are backing up the goose-bone prophet. They, too, say we are not in for such a siege of cold weather as we went through last season.

Raspberry bushes blooming and bearing October and blossoms on locust trees elsewhere than in California and Florida—the second ones this year—are taken to mean that December, January and February are to be mild. And we sincerely trust it will prove out. Out in the swamps, they tell us, the muskrats are building their homes much lighter than in the past few seasons. That is taken to mean that the winter is to be a wet one.

So far no one has come forward with a statement that pigs are carrying corn husks about in their mouth a sure sign of a hard winter. Some there are who want no almanac and have no time for the predictions of the weather man. They prepare for a hard winter the amount the pigs go running about with corn husks in their mouths. And since no one seems to have noticed them doing that this year we may be sure of weather that will fit our clothes a little more agreeably than the last one did.

Birdella Webb Weds Herman N. Schwery

The wedding of Miss Birdella Webb, to Herman N. Schwery of Highland Park, took place Saturday night at the new home the bridegroom had furnished at that place Mr. Schwery is in the tinning and plumbing business at Highland Park.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Webb, now of Waukegan and was at one time a resident of this village. She has a large circle of friends and relatives in this vicinity who unite in wishing the happy couple long years of happiness and prosperity.

Chinese Don't Like Cheese.

Statisticians have figured out that England eats the larger part of Europe's output of cheese. Europe's output amounts to 340,000,000 kilograms. England alone consumes 180,000,000 kilograms of this amount. Next comes Holland, which takes 56,000,000; Switzerland takes 43,000,000; France, 31,000,000, and Germany 20,000,000 kilograms. The only people on earth who eat no cheese are the Chinese.

Reputation and Character.

Reputation is what men think you are, character is what you are. Both are important, but character is indispensable to success. Without character you are not likely to have a good reputation—very long.

DON'T SELL YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

Scores Have Sold Their Bonds Trading Them in Toward Food Bills

McADOO MAKES AN APPEAL

Because scores, perhaps hundreds of Liberty Bond purchasers in Lake county have disposed of their bonds, giving them to their grocers and butchers in payment for food and to merchants for clothing, and because others might follow the same course unless deterred, the following dispatch from Secretary McAdoo at Washington will be read with keen interest by all patriotic citizens:

Washington, Nov. 23.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today gave Universal Service the following statement:

"On a number of occasions I have urged the people to hold their liberty bonds and to part with them only under the pressure of necessity. There has been a tendency on the part of some to exchange their bonds for merchandise and others have been persuaded to part with these investments in an exchange for securities of doubtful value.

"The approach of peace has led many people to believe that their obligation to hold their liberty bonds is at an end. This is far from the fact. So long as the government must borrow it is evident that those who have already lent their money to the government must not, except in cases of necessity cancel their loans by selling the bonds.

The American people have a reputation for carrying out the undertakings upon which they embark and this war for the freedom of the world will not have been finished until our heroes have been returned to their homes and the debts incurred for all war purposes have been cared for.

"I appeal to the people of America to hold their liberty bonds to continue to invest in war savings stamps and to give in anticipation of the future needs of the government.

Mrs. Lehman Leaves Estate of &3,625,000

Application for letters of administration of the estate of Mrs. Augusta Lehmann, widow of the founder of the Fair, was filed in the Probate Court in Chicago last week by Attorney Willis Smith. Mrs. Lehman left no will.

The petition said she left real estate valued at $3,200,000 and personal property of $425,000, a total of $3,625,000. It was signed by her sons and daughters, Mrs. Amelia W. Peacock, widow of Charles D. Peacock, Jr., 352 Diversey parkway; Edward J. Lehmann, 3662 Sheridan road; Miss Augusta E. Lehmann, 335 Fulerton avenue; Otto W. Lehmann, 2740 Lake View avenue, Mrs. Edith M. Behr, wife of Ben L. Behr, 505 Stratford place and Ernest E. Lehmann of Lake Villa, Ill.

They asked that Edward J. and Otto Lehmann and Ben L. Behn be made executors.

Friendship's Opportunity.

Many fine and splendid people at times try the good nature and good will of their very best friends. It may be that they are wrestling with some wearisome problem or endeavoring to bear up under some heavy burden and for the time being appear to be anything but their own natural selves. But instead of accusing them of unkindness or of taking offense at their attitude their true friends overlook their unnaturalness, realizing that they will not remain so for long.

Unkindness Often Bad Habit.

Unkindness is more a loose, indifferent habit than intentional neglect, disrespect, or downright meanness. Words and deeds are parented by thoughts; and it is so easy to fall into slothful, indifferent thinking that, oftentimes unthinkingly, we neglect, speak carelessly to, or treat unconcernedly those toward whom we ought to act with most consideration and deference. G. E. W., in Great Thoughts.

Daily Thought.

Fear not, lest existence closing your account and mine shall know the like no more. The eternal Saki from that bowl has poured a million bubbles and will pour.—Omar.

Joe Yopp Writes to Home Folks From France

Somewhere in France
October 16, 1918

Dear Folks:—

I have been going to write for the last week, but this is the first chance I have had. I just came back from the front. We are in what we call a rest camp, but we have plenty to do while we are resting, this afternoon we are grazing the horses.

This is the first day the sun has shone for a week it rains nearly every day, it is getting real muddy, but has dried off quite a bit today. It rained several times while we were at the front this time.

Fritz played a dirty trick on us while we were to the front. One morning when the cooks were getting breakfast one of his shells fell side of the kitchen and put several holes in the coffee can, but the cooks had more coffee made before we came for breakfast, because we were firing until nearly noon that day.

I sent some pictures home some time ago I think you must of received them by now. The fellow that was on the picture with me was the first fellow in our regiment to get a wound.

In my last letter I sent a map marked where our battery positions were at the time I was fighting before. The Colonel said he thought it might pass the censor.

Some time ago Craft and I were strolling around, we climbed up a cliff then we could see about twenty miles. We saw several small villages, most of the houses and barns are built in one most of them are made of brick. In one village there was a house that was built in 1744 and the people are still using it.

I have not met any of the boys from home. Received a letter from Herb a few days ago, he was telling me how he spent his seven day leave. I would not mind having a leave but that is a thing of the past, as they do not give out any more of those leaves, so Herb got his just in time.

I received three papers last week you sent about three months ago.

Will have to close I am fine and hope the folks are all well. With love to all.
Pvt. John W. Yopp, Btry D, 123rd F. Art., A. E. F., via N. Y.

Names of all Antioch Boys in France Wanted

We want the name and address of every Antioch boy now in France, so we can send a complete list to every one of our boys overseas. This will be done with the idea of giving each lad a chance to get in communication with each one of his home town boys, who like himself are now on foreign soil. If you have anyone across let us know where he is.

We also wish a complete list of the names and addresses of every Antioch boy in the service, for use on the Honor Roll. Help us to obtain this list by sending in any name that you may know of. J. C. James, committee chairman.

Village Board Appropriates $750 for Village Streets

At the last meeting of the Village board it was voted to expend seven hundred and fifty dollars in repairing and graveling the village streets. Accordingly the south end of Main street has been graveled from the south line of the corporation north to Savage's corner, and work is also in progress on the north end of Main street. It is also planned to do a considerable amount of work on Depot street.

Charm of a Rabbit Foot.

An explanation of the marvelous and mysterious properties of the rabbit foot as a good luck piece is to be found in the fact that witchcraft regarded the rabbit as a particularly mystical animal. The favorite disguise of the witches of old was to take the form of a rabbit—a close second was the cat—and records again and again show convictions and executions of women for the fearful crime of changing themselves into rabbits. A rabbit foot was a potent charm against the evil spells of the witch-rabbit.

Banishing Troubles.

Quick is the succession of human events; the cares of today are seldom the cares of tomorrow; and when we lie down at night, we may safely say to most of our troubles: "Ye have done your worst, and we shall meet no more."—Cowper.

Choose Your Work Carefully.

If possible, choose your work because you believe you are fitted for it, not simply because it gives you the wherewithal to live. Be glad because you can do it well, not because it pays better than something else, or brings you into association with people you admire.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The County Council of Defense last Saturday sold 1,000 pounds of fresh perch in Racine at 6½ cents a pound.

The Oatman Dairy Co., has sold its Dundee plant to the Bowman Dairy Co. which is now operating twenty-five plants in the Chicago district.

The oldest deed ever returned to Waukesha county register of deeds came in last week. It was dated 1844 and conveyed an eighty of land near Oconomowoc.

Mrs. Ross Wilbur left Waukesha last Wednesday for New York, as the first step of her journey to France, where she will serve in a hostess hut of the Red Cross. She expects to sail in about a week.

Harry Kasken, of Richmond, completed a fine concrete garage at the Schwardt resort at Twin Lakes this week. The structure is thoroughly modern and is steam heated.

The Louisiana stock buyers, County Agent H. C. Foudren and J. F. Hoke, of Jennings, La., who arrived about a week ago, were successful in buying eighty-three head of graded and pure bred stock, near Hartford, for which they paid $9045.

Each of the 260 men from the Elgin National Watch Works, in military service, will receive as a Christmas gift from the company a $100 war savings certificate. This announcement was made Tuesday following the payment of $22,757.40 for the certificates based on the rate of $84.60 each in December.

Some time ago the Wisconsin Cylinder & Foundry Co., Racine, which has been doing 100% government work, promised its men a week's vacation with full pay, as soon as the war was over. This week the company is keeping faith with the emyloyes. Thev are all away from their work and drawing their money just the same.

Michael Cullinan, a Dodge county, Wisconsin boy, who has just returned from the western front after six months of service, is an example of the medical skill of the modern army surgery. His entire right jaw was blown away by the explosion of a shell while fighting in the Tou sector. The artificial jaw works with silver wire and the substitution is noticeable only on close observation.

Cave Dwellers in France.

In prehistoric times, when man had to fight with wild beasts not only for food but for life, he found a welcome refuge in grottoes and caverns. But as soon as humanity had achieved some degree of progress in civilization our ancestors forsook these primitive natural shelters for more comfortable dwellings. Our readers, therefore, remarks the Scientific American, doubtless imagine that the troglodyte ceased to exist many centuries ago, at any rate in Europe. Yet even today there may be found Frenchmen who live underground only a few hundred kilometers from Paris.

Telephoning in Japan.

The editor of the Japan Times says the telephone service in Japan is utterly bad. He wonders "what Job would have done had he lived in Tokyo and wanted to telephone to the specialist on boils." He concludes with the following incident: "A lady in Karuizawa called up her house in Tokyo, left by the next train, got the call and talked to herself in Karuizawa six hours after she arrived in Tokyo. That's not a joke. It's the solemn truth."—From the East and West News.

Painful Insinuation.

Little six-year-old to young aunt showing him a family portrait: "What a funny way that grandpa is dressed, auntie!" Auntie—"That is the way gentlemen dressed more than a hundred years ago." Six-Year-Old—"And when gentlemen dressed like that, what did you wear, auntie?"

Moffett Assigned to Command U. S. S. Mississippi

Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant at Great Lakes was assigned Monday to command of the new superdreadnaught Mississippi, the finest ship in the United States navy. On it he will serve out the eight months of sea service necessary before he can be made a rear admiral.

Capt. Archibald H. Scales, formerly in command of the naval station at Norfolk, Va., and a personal friend of Capt. Moffett, will be the next commandant at Great Lakes. In announcing the transfer to sea Secretary to the Navy Daniels said:

"No one in the war has accomplished a bigger or better task than has Capt. Moffett at the Great Lakes station. He has done a wonderful work, and it was because of his exceptional ability that he has been kept on shore eight months longer than he should have been. It was only when the stress of actual warfare was over that the department felt he could be spared from the Great Lakes station."

Capt. Moffett, on returning from Washington, said that it would "probably be several years" before he was promoted. However, reports insist that he is to be rewarded for his work in bringing the station to its present standard as soon as he can qualify.

It was said Monday at Great Lakes that about 7,000 men will be given their releases within a few weeks and permitted to return to their homes. The ensign and material school have both been ordered discontinued. It is understood that men who have almost earned their commissions will be given them before they are released.

Victory Boys Quota Passed; More Coming

The Victory Boys of Lake County have gone "Over the Top" in their United War Work campaign, L. J. Wilmot, county organizer announced.

Their quota is $2,595. The amount already in sight is more than $3,300, with several localities yet to be heard from.

Following are the totals to date:

	Enrolled	Pledged
Lake Villa township	22	$ 110.00
Warren township	22	110.00
Avon township	41	195.50
Waukegan township	424	1,171.44
Grant	21	105.00
Antioch township	45	221.00
Ela	20	101.00
Benton township		250.00
Wauconda townsnip		356.00
Newport township		50.00
Vernon township		92.50
Incomplete total		$3,369.44

Additional Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keulman and Mrs. T. A. Somerville motored to Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Marie Johonnott and friend from Chicago are spending Thanksgiving at the home of Mrs. Clara Johonnott.

Mrs. Lenora Hugees visited her son Harold at the Great Lakes Wednesday. He expects to leave most any day for port of embarkation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williams leave today (Wednesday) for Chicago where they will remain until Sunday evening, when they will depart for St. Petersburg, Fla, where they will spend the winter.

A list of the pledges made by the Victory boys appears elsewhere in this issue. But on account of reports being as yet incomplete, no mention is made of the Victory girls. We have however been informed that there are twenty-three Victory girls in this district and their pledge of five dollars each, bring the combined amount up to $115.

There will be a card party in the Woodman hall, Friday evening, Dec. 6, for the purpose of raising funds to be used in giving a reception to the Antioch boys upon their return home. The affair will be in charge of Mesdames E. Kaye, J. E. Brook, H. Voss, T. A. Somerville, O. Kettlehut, C. A. Powles and Miss Julia Hockney. The proceeds will be turned over to the U. S. Boys Relief to be used by that society for the above mentioned purpose. Tickets 25 cents each.

Felt His Importance.

Herbert was asked to hand the tools to his father, who was under the car trying to repair it. For this his father praised him, telling him he had been of great assistance. When they reached home and explained to his mother why they were late Herbert promptly added: "Yes, and if there hadn't been two of us men along we might not be here yet."

...aiser as I Knew Him ...or Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

—8—

After the kaiser had had his sleep, I was summoned to his dressing room. He entered the room attired in a red flannel undershirt. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of plebian negligee, and I received more or less of a shock. I had been so accustomed to seeing him in uniform, both in pictures and in person, that it had never occurred to me that underneath that symbol of pomp the kaiser probably dressed the same as we lesser mortals. I noticed incidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

Homburg was much nearer the firing line than Pless, although, of course, at a very safe distance. I noticed, however, that here anti-aircraft guns had been planted, but apart from that there was hardly any more activity than there had been at Pless.

While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked who I was, but, as a rule, I came and went without molestation and seldom had to show my pass, which one of the kaiser's adjutants had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the kaiser's motorcar, and the second-man, or bugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the important personnge who occupied the kaiser's own car! Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an allen enemy!

The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. For the moment I was part of the play which was ever being made to impress and awe those whom the kaiser was pleased to refer to as "my people," but whose approbation means everything, even to a monarch who rules "by divine right."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Kaiser and Things American.

Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are abe to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks the fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine.

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance.

"They say these conning towers are armed," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but would be in the way. Suppose, too, the mast were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to condemn, he likewise saw much to commend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhofer Feld, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the kaiser could not restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly. "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshipers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what's his price!' I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The cheek of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!"

CHAPTER XV.

The German People.

The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the kaiser, with his life and his money, and then the fatherland.

That is what the kaiser referred to when he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam:

"Body and soul you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers . . . you must follow my command without a murmur."

The same thought is involved, of course, in the kaiser's invariable use of the possessive pronoun, first person, in talking of the German people. He always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to admit it. The Germans are the most willing vassals in the world.

Veneration and awe of the kaiser are bred in the bone of the Germans. Even among the socialists, who are not nearly as opposed to the monarchial iden as is commonly supposed, there is strong sentiment of loyalty toward the emperor. True, the socialists are clamoring constantly for the reform vote and other political changes, but I doubt very much whether—before the war, at any rate—any large percentage of socialists would have seized the opportunity to dethrone the kaiser had it presented itself. Certainly any such attempt would have been speedily smothered by those who remained loyal, even without the aid of the military.

As long as the kaiser is able to uphold Germany's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him in triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the kaiser, I had a wonderful opportunity to observe the relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords no safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the power of the inspired press exerted such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted. The demonstrations in favor of the kaiser and his leaders since the war have been more or less artificial, the crowd being worked up by government agents and the press accounts have invariably magnified them. Before the war, however, whatever acclaim the kaiser received from the public came spontaneously, and was for that reason of greater significance.

I know that whenever the kaiser called at my office great crowds gathered outside to catch a glimpse of him when he came out. They waited patiently, sometimes for as long as an hour, for the sake of greeting their emperor. Their conduct on these occasions showed very plainly that he had a strong hold on their affections. The kaiser was their idol, and they were ready to suffer any inconvenience for the sake of doing him honor.

It was customary for classes of school children to be taken to the Tiergarten from time to time to study the groups of statues of the kaiser's ancestors in the Sieges Allee. They usually passed my house on their way to their object-lesson in patriotism. Sometimes, when the kaiser was at my house, I have seen these children halted in front of the place to await the emperor's departure, their teachers, no doubt, feeling that the youngsters would gain greater inspiration from a fleeting glimpse of the living monarch than they could possibly derive from a prolonged study of the statues of his departed ancestors.

Most of my patients knew that the kaiser visited me, and they never tired of asking questions about him. It was almost impossible for them to believe that they were to have the privilege of sitting in the very chair which their kaiser had occupied.

"Does the kaiser actually sit in this very chair?" they would ask in incredulous tones. "Does he ever talk about anything? Please tell me what he said the last time he was here."

A new German office girl whom I had engaged attracted the kaiser's attention, and he was gracious enough to shake hands with her. After he had left the girl held out the hand the kaiser had grasped and said she wouldn't wash it for a week!

"Just to think, this hand has grasped the kaiser's hand! When I tell my family about it tonight they won't believe it!"

The fact that the kaiser condescended to acknowledge the plaudits of his people by a salute or a wave of the hand was cited as proof of his graciousness and kindness; their god was smiling on them, and their gratification was overwhelming.

To maintain this state of veneration was one of the kaiser's principal concerns. That was why he never appeared in public except in full uniform; why he always rode a white horse, while the rest of his staff rode dark ones; why the pictures of him that were allowed to be circulated always showed him to the very best advantage; why every case of lese majeste was punished with the utmost severity; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that the exalted ideas which the public held regarding their kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should have stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the one ambition of his life—his dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the militarists and the junkers, and that every effort was made to conceal from the people its real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the Teutonic race.

The Germans are the most quarrelsome people in the world. It is misleading to speak of the German militarists. All Germans are militarists. The records of their civil courts tell the story. In 1913 there were no less than 5,000,000 petty cases tried in the courts, and as every case naturally involved at least two parties, the astonishing fact is disclosed that some 10,000,000 Germans, or one-seventh of the entire population, appealed to the courts in a single year!

The bellicose character of the people was evidenced in countless other ways. It was the natural result of what I believe to be the most pronounced national shortcoming—selfishness. The average German is the most selfish individual in the world. He thinks of himself and his own comfort first, last and all the time. I have noticed it on the street cars, in the theaters, in the public highways, in the restaurants and hotels, where people congregate. Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German makeup as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans, if my observation has been accurate. What is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine, and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of what is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who discussed these matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the surprising viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sierstorpff, a relative of Von Henckel-Donnersmarch. It was after Italy had joined the allies and when German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she declared, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of their landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will be sorry for what she has done to Germany!"

Did the German people countenance the submarine warfare and the slaughter of innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international law and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensive enough! It was absolute folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to prescribe safety lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be dealt wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war did not perturb the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are shooting down our men, American food is sustaining our enemies. American dollars are working against us in every possible way. Let America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She couldn't harm us any more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and go unscathed?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Selling Eggs by the Pound.

Canada has been making the experiment of selling eggs by the pound instead of by the dozen, according to Consul Fred C. Slater, Sarnia, Ontario.

"The only obstacle in the way of a unanimous indorsement of the plan is seemingly that the public has not been educated to buy that way," says Mr. Slater. "As refuting this objection it is pointed out that, in view of the wide variation in the size of eggs, the consumer would quickly realize that the system affords a fair and just basis of charge."

Novel House-Boat.

A desirable residence, which commands an excellent sea-view, is a fishing boat which has been converted into a dwelling house, and is now the home of a family living somewhere on the north coast of England. The situation of the dwelling suggests good facilities for indulgence in sea-bathing during the summer months.

SPANISH INFLUENZA When Fighting ... Do Not Fear ... a German or a Germ

By DR. M. COOK.

The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the three C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom warm but well ventilated. Obtain at the nearest drug store "Anuric Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take an "Anuric" tablet every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Irontic" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-maker and herbal tonic made from roots and barks of forest trees—sold everywhere as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Draft Dodger.

"The prima donna is on the war-path again," said the stage manager.

"What's the matter now?" asked the impresario.

"She says she feels a draft in her dressing room."

"Umph! She'd better consult that young husband of hers. He's the most successful draft dodger I know."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Jealous.

He—Doesn't Maude look like a peach tonight?

She—Yes, but she didn't get the bloom evenly distributed.—Boston Transcript.

The Usual Process.

"To begin with they fell in love."

"Then what happened?"

"They fell out."

Hard Work Alone Never Kills

Hard work never killed anybody. But hard work, with irregular hours and neglect of rest does weaken the kidneys and keeps one tired, miserable and half sick. If your back aches—if you have headaches, dizziness and urinary disorders—don't wait! Help the weakened kidneys before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease attacks you. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and are used the world over.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. Harvey Rowe, 1620 Moultrie Ave., Mattoon, Ill., says: "I suffered so intensely with pains in the small of my back that I wasn't able to do my work. I had awful headaches, too, and my kidneys acted irregularly. I was very nervous and sometimes the dizzy spells were so bad I was fairly blind. Doan's Kidney Pills made me feel like a different person. Since I used them, I haven't been bothered with backache or other kidney trouble."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stop Losing Calves

You can **Stamp Abortion Out** of YOUR HERD and **Keep It Out**



By the use of DR. DAVID ROBERTS' **"Anti-Abortion"**

Small expense. Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 30 years. Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wisc.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste

MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP

Economy In Every Cake

Land Buyers' Excursion

Personally conducted—Never has there been such demand for farm products nor prices as high. This will continue, as we must feed the world. Join us Dec. 3d, see those rich black lands of Eastern No. Carolina. Big demand, all you can raise; healthful climate; hunting, fishing, boating great! Land at $30 per acre; equal to $200 per acre elsewhere. Write Chas. H. Bartow, Huntington Bldg., Columbus, O.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

INFLUENZ
When Fighting
Fear
man or a Germ
DR. M. COOK.

fighter always wins and so need to become panic- void fear and crowds. Ex- fresh air and practice the A Clean Mouth, a Clean ean Bowels. To carry off that accumulate within the ward off an attack of the cillus, take a good liver move the bowels. Such a up of May-apple, leaves of jalap, and is to be had tore, and called "Pleasant llets."

develops, go to bed, wrap freely of hot lemonade hot mustard foot-bath. room warm but well ven- in at the nearest drug Tablets" to flush the control the pains and n "Anuric" tablet every ether with copious drinks If a true case of influ- should be simple, such as ttermilk and ice-cream; tant that food be given der to keep up patient's ttality. After the acute sed, which is generally seven days, the system up by the use of a good as "Irontic" tablets, to some drug stores, or own blood-maker and de from roots and barks sold everywhere as Dr. Medical Discovery.

ft Dodger.

donna is on the war- d the stage manager. atter now?" asked the

feels a draft in her

d better consult that f hers. He's the most dodger I know."

nnot Be Cured
LICATIONS, as they seat of the disease. disease, greatly influ- nal conditions. HALL'S INE will cure catarrh. ally and acts through ucous Surfaces of the ATARRH MEDICINE ne of the best tonics ith some of the best e perfect combination HALL'S CATARRH t produces such won- tarrhal conditions. timonials free. ., Props., Toledo, O.

lous. nude look like a

she didn't get the distributed.—Boston

l Process. ey fell in love." ened?"

ne Never Kills
killed anybody. h irregular hours does weaken the e tired, miserable our back aches— es, dizziness and on't wait! Help s before dropsy, ease attacks you. Pills. They have d are used the

is Case
"Every Picture Tells a Story"
been bothered r kidney trou-
e, 60c a Box KIDNEY PILLS BUFFALO, N. Y.

Calves
ortion Out
eep It Out
e use of ROBERTS' bortion"
Expense Sure Results. lly for 30 years. AVID ROBERTS al ailments. In- Send for FREE with full Infor- DAVID ROBERTS , Waukesha, Wisc.

SOAP
Economy ery Cake

xcursion
there been such s as high. This world. Join us of Eastern No. raise; healthful all Land at $50 sewhere. Write , Columbus, O.

R'S LSAM
n of merit. dandruff. olor and eded Hair. ruggists.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION



Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura
Ointment, Talcum 25c. each.

Airplane Equipment.

There are several kinds of airplanes used in the military service and their equipment varies according to whether they are intended chiefly for scouting, for bomb dropping or for gun fighting. On most of the machines of the last named or battleship type, a machine gun is so fitted as to point along the axis of the machine. The pilot, who is alone, directs the nose of his airplane at the enemy and fires across the propeller. Two plans were tried for preventing the propeller from being broken by the bullets. The first consisted of stopping the machine gun whenever the propeller came within the field of fire, but experience showed that frequent stopping of the gun with the propellers making 1,200 revolutions a minute ends in putting the gun out of order. Designers then placed steel plates on those parts of the propellers likely to be struck and these plates turn the bullets that strike the propeller. It is mathematically calculated that only one bullet in 18 is wasted in that way.

His Limit.

"I understand, Mr. Rasp," began the suave stranger, "that you once voted for the Hon. ——?"

"Yes," admitted old Rupus Rasp. "I voted for him a good many years ago. Also I once applied my youthful tongue to an ice cold sledge hammer. Likewise I once paid tuition to a correspondence school of growing tall by mail and thereby becoming irresistible to the ladies. But it won't do you any good to produce that flat package which I observed outlined through your coat and which I suspect is a simple volume of 'Great Flights of Oratory by American Blatherskites,' for while I own up to having been a fool in my time it infuriates me to be called, even by implication, a hopeless durn fool."—Kansas City Star.

There are three sets of twins, two of boys and the other of girls in the first grade of the Gonic (N. H.) school.

Thousands of undernourished people have found that

Grape-Nuts

food—a scientific blend of nourishing cereals—helps wonderfully in building health and happiness.

Needs no Sugar

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

And That, If You Please, Is True Patriotism

WASHINGTON.—She stood in the Liberty loan line. And when her turn came to subscribe to a fifty-dollar bond the bit of paper thrilled her with personal jubilation; she was helping to win the war. She was no slacker, to stand back and defend her own interests with her drawn salary in her hand. She was a regular Yank, shedding her dollars as the boys were shedding their blood. That money meant a whole lot—a woman can find so many uses for $50 these days—but, thank goodness, she had made the sacrifice——



And the pride of it fairly bubbled through brain and body, until—the voice of an aged colored man who was next in line stuck a pin in her soul.

"I want a thousand-dollar bond, sir."

The seller of bonds beamed humorous kindness: "You never in the world could raise all that money—you mean a hundred-dollar bond, don't you?"

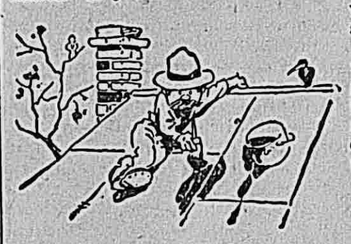
For contradiction, the aged colored man opened a hand that held a chunk of bills that called for a thousand-dollar bond.

The woman recognized real sacrifice when she saw it—sacrifice that had griddled a man's face and stooped his back and calloused his hands into human claws—and in the seeing her own childish pride fell from her like the rags from that splendid princess in the fairy tale and made her understand the big thing that Liberty bonds stand for.

And that, if you please, is true patriotism.

Pleasant Sunday Sights Above Capitol Hill

ABOVE the green heights of Capitol hill there are streets that trail beyond the area of fine residences until they reach a section of unpretentious homes. If you had walked out that way a Sunday morning recently you would have seen, among other pleasant sights:



A man in overalls coating his roof with brown paint. There is nothing glamorous about overalls, and brown paint is exceedingly everydayish, but from Raphael to date no artist ever daubed canvas more rapturously than that overall man daubed tin.

Down another street a man was tacking weather strips on his front windows, while his family looked on.

Around a corner a woman was tying up a leafless vine against a fence. And at the next crossing, where there stood a white frame house with green shutters set in a garden rimmed around with red dahlias you would have recognized the old man who takes your umbrella when you go into a government building that treasures wonderful things. Naturally, you would have smiled recognition—as one passer-by did—and just as naturally the old man would have offered you a dahlia, which you would refuse for a certain cranky reason that he would indorse.

"That's just the way wife and I feel about posies. We cut them to give pleasure to others, but, for ourselves, we feel that after a flower has had to wait a whole year to bloom, it likes to stay on its bush. I always take Sundays after early church to putter around the house and garden. The change from office work rests me more than anything else. You know the doctors tell us that change is rest, and I don't know what we laboring men and women would do without our blessed Sundays. The Divine Father was thoughtful of our needs when he declared that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath."

He said it with a reverence that would have kept any passer-by silent regardless of personal views—and as you turned homeward—by the woman who was tying up vines and the man who was tacking weather strips and the overall man on the roof, it would have come to you—somehow—that the Scripture line had suddenly taken on the realism of a voice, and that the voice was saying:

"The Sabbath was made for man."

Should Midshipmen Serve a Year's Enlistment?

IT IS the belief of many officials of the navy department that every midshipman should serve an enlistment of one year. In fact, it was the purpose, if the war had not intervened, of navy department officials to recommend that no midshipman appointed to the naval academy should receive his commission under five years, and that, after passing the entrance examination, every appointee should go to sea as a regularly enlisted man and serve one year in the ranks before entering Annapolis.



It has been suggested as a better plan to afford future officers experience as seamen, that the course at Annapolis should be divided.

The first two years' instruction would be given ashore at the academy, the third being spent at sea, doing the duties and having the same discipline as all other enlisted men, and midshipmen then to return to the naval academy for two years prior to graduation.

There may be some discussion as to which suggestion is best, but many officials of the department are fully convinced that no man should be commissioned an officer in the American navy until he has spent at least one year "before the mast," not as an officer, but as an enlisted man.

This experience, it is believed, would insure practical knowledge which would give the officer the viewpoint of the enlisted seaman which he could obtain in no other way.

The American ideal is that men should obtain high station by beginning at the lowest rung in the ladder. They should obtain place and position by first mastering the primary duties.

This is the idea that the navy officials have in mind, and it seems probable that after the present war some such method will be adopted for the future.

What Is a Prune? How About This Definition?

"I HAD to come all the way to Washington to find out what a prune was," said one pretty war worker to another the other afternoon, as they rode homeward on the street car. "Now, my dear," protested the other, "for heaven's sake don't begin to tell me about boarding-house prunes. That joke is as old as the hills."



"Oh, I don't mean that," said the first war worker. "I really mean it. You see, I am from California, out where we have all kinds of fruit, you know. Of course, I lived in the city, but I thought I knew all about things that grow.

"Prunes I accepted as a matter of fact, and never thought about them one way or the other. If you had asked me I would have said they grew on a prune tree, or on bushes, or something. I just never thought, that's all.

"To think that I should have had to come to the national capital to find out! Life is a funny proposition, all right, and knowledge, sometimes, almost as curious. I had to travel clear across the continent to find out the life history of the prune.

"When I go home I can tell the folks about many things—crowded street cars, and the boarding houses, and the beautiful streets, and that lovely baby hippopotamus at the zoo, and that time I saw the president, and many other things—and, also, what a prune is!

"I just happened to be looking through a dictionary, and there I saw it: "'Prune—the dried fruit of the plum.'

"Honest, I never knew a prune was a dried plum before. Did you?"

How about it?

DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

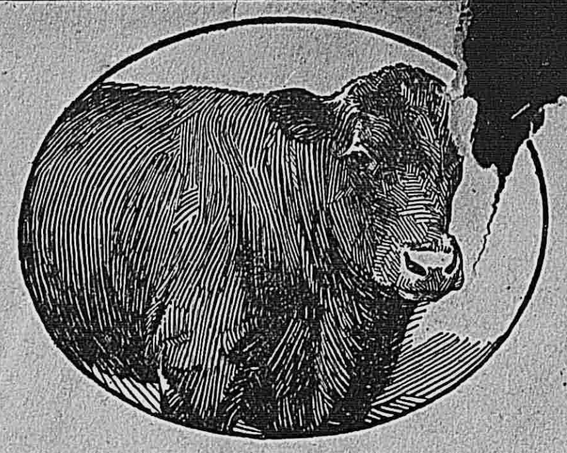
Conceit.

She—"Are you sure I am the first girl you ever loved?" He—"Why, of course. I'm still single, am I not?"

Experiment has proved that every ton of coal burned makes unfit for breathing 300,000 cubic feet of air.

He who thinks he never was a fool is a fool now.

China is increasing telephone service.



What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only *can* pay the producer more, but *has* to pay him more, or some other packer will.

Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer *can* do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

You Are Dying By Acid

When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Rids you of the Excess Acid and Overload and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT.

IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT

Sold by druggists generally—If your druggist can't supply you a big box of Eatonic for 50c, send us this adv. with your name and address and we will send it to you—you can send us the 50c after you get it. Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



A Big Box for 50c

Not Quite as Expected.

"Was I rude this afternoon?" a little girl asked her mother.

"I hope not, my dear," said the mother.

Little Girl—Well, our teacher was examining us in poetry—"Casabianca," and she asked why did the boy stand on the burning deck, and I said because it was too hot for him to sit down; and she made me stand in the corner.—Stray Stories.

Have a Clear Skin.

Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap and assist it now and then by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Rice is the easiest of all foods to digest, and roast veal the hardest.

Don't believe all the good things you hear about yourself.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

It Worked.

"What I don't understand is this," said Mr. Jagsby, as he reached home in the wee sma' hours. "I told Sam at the poker club to tell you I was not there and he said, 'Boss, dey ain't no use tryin' to fool de missus, 'cause she done got de goods on you.'"

"Oh, that's easily explained," answered Mrs. Jagsby. "When he started to say you were not there I told him you were sitting right in front of the telephone and I could see you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years,

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Very Little Change.

"It don't 'pear to make much difference at our house whether the clock is turned back and the time made an hour later or not," said Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge Ark. "There hain't no perversion in nature or law for turning the stomachs of my fourteen children back an hour, and they begin yelling for their breakfast at the appointed time, regardless of the clock."—Kansas City Star.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c, all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Do You Love Noiseless Music?

Send us 50 cents and receive a VERSATONE PHONOGRAPH NEEDLE which re-creates music on *any phonograph, any record, without changing needles.* Our GUARANTEE good for one year. We also offer the GOLDENTONE VICTROLA NEEDLE with LIFE-TIME GUARANTEE for $5.00. Agents wanted everywhere. VERSATONE NEEDLE CO., 704 Republic Bldg., Cor. State and Adams Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

Stop Your Coughing

No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove tickling and hoarseness by soothing the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

ANTIOCH NEWS

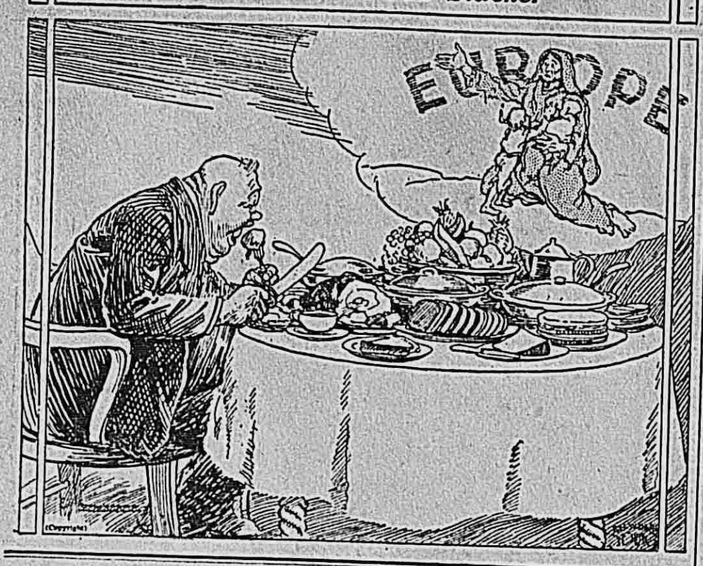
EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

VERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J

Don't Be a Food Slacker



A Successful Adventure

By GWENDOLYN G. ROBINSON

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"I have a brand new scheme to help win the war."

"Go ahead. I suppose now we're to live on bran and raw cabbage and wear potato sacks."

"Don't be silly, Babs. This is a really sensible idea. Here we are, just we two girls in this expensive apartment, spending every cent we earn as fast as we get it. I felt positively cheap the other night at the Liberty Loan rally when everyone in the store subscribed but us. I can't see where we can subscribe to even a thrift stamp with the bills we have coming in the first of every month."

"I guess we'll have to get another raise."

"Another raise!" sniffed Bess. "You know very well, Barbara, that we are overpaid now. We've simply got to give up this apartment."

"And go back to those awful boarding houses," moaned Babs.

"Not necessarily. The papers say it is almost impossible to get help on the farms this year, with all our men at war. We both love to be outdoors and surely can do something useful on a farm. What do you say to giving up this place and our positions in the store for this summer and hiring out as farmerettes?"

"Good heavens!" cried Babs, sitting up suddenly on the couch. "You aren't serious, are you?"

"I am," replied Bess calmly. "I guess I haven't forgotten all I knew about raising chickens and taking care of a vegetable garden, if I have been buying millinery for the last five years, and I guess you can learn, too."

"Learn?" said Babs scornfully, "didn't I pick 30 quarts of blackberries last summer on my vacation in the mountains?"

"I believe you did, and ruined about $25 worth of lace and silk in the project."

"That was different," said Babs. "I couldn't go around in overalls on my vacation, could I?"

"You can this year. We will give our notice at the store tomorrow. I guess they can get along without us."

"Hooray for the farm!" shouted Babs, as she threw a sofa pillow at Bess. "I'm going to start packing now!"

The day they left for Rockville, where they were to work together on a large produce and dairy farm, their friends presented them with a great box of candies and books, and promised them more from time to time.

"If you'll only come down and see us poor, stranded but patriotic females once in a while you will be more welcome than all the goodies you can send us!" cried Babs.

The Fourth of July a great touring car, overflowing with their numerous friends, drove down into the wilds of Rockville to locate Babs and Bess. They were directed to the Blakely farm, and coming through the shady, tree-lined roadway to a big colonial style house, set back some distance from the road, the smooth, well-kept grounds reminded them of a country club. "This must be the place, but where's the cows and chickens?" said one. Just then a white-clad figure rose up from the Gloucester hammock on the porch, and Babs looked at them! Babs, with a healthy tan on her face and arms, and surely 30 pounds heavier, than the fragile girl they had known! "Where's Bess?" they cried, after the first noisy greetings were over and Babs had invited them all up on the cool front porch and regaled them with home-made root beer.

"I suppose she's in the nursery, as usual," Babs replied.

"The nursery?" they cried.

"Come and see for yourself," and the girls followed Babs over the field in back of the house to a long, white building. "This is the dairy," explained Babs. They entered a spotless white room, where the walls were lined with glass doors, behind which were the refrigerators. "Where we cool our cream, milk and butter before sending it away," said Babs.

"Wait until you see my cows," exclaimed Bess. "All pure blooded Holsteins, all producers, no boarders in our herd. I have a record for butter fat—"

"You surely look it! Come, and we'll let you tell us the horrid details later," and they dragged Bess out of her beloved dairy at last. They visited all the points of interest around Rockville that Babs and Bess had to show them, and came back to a real chicken dinner, to which Mrs. Blakely heartily invited them. The girls were like daughters to her and kept her from crying over her boy in France.

During dinner one of the girl's glances strayed onto Babs' left hand, and she saw a sparkling diamond. Bess' eyes twinkled as she caught the glance and said: "Jack Blakely had a furlough lately." Babs blushed and distracted their attention immediately by crying: "Just think of Bess as a bloated bondholder, girls! She has efficiency down to a science in her old dairy and gets a percentage on all the profits, so that she's bought two Liberty bonds already!"

"Do you really like your work, Bess?" queried Marion, as they were leaving.

"Do I? I just love it. I'm here for life if they'll keep me—"

"We'll keep her," said Mrs. Blakely, putting her arm around Bess' waist affectionately.

HIGHWAY NOTICF

Public Letting of Road Work

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned officials of the Town of Antioch, at the Town Hall, in Antioch, at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1918, for the graveling of the following roads:

The Channel Lake Road in the southeast quarter of Section 11-46-9 at Charles Smith's near the east line of said section, thence south-westerly to a point near the south line of said section at Alfred Case's place.

Also, in the Southwest Quarter of said section, beginning on the east line of said quarter section at the School House, and running thence west three-fourths (¾) of a mile.

Said improvement shall consist of furnishing, delivering and spreading pit run gravel, using three (3) cubic yards per lineal rod of road.

Each bidder will state in his proposal the name and location of the pit from which he proposes to furnish gravel.

Right is reserved to increase or diminish amount of work to be done to the extent of twenty (20) per cent as conditions may be found to warrant.

Each bidder shall tender with his bid for each road a certified check of fifty ($50.00) dollars, made payable to the Town Clerk of the Town of Antioch, as a guarantee that if awarded contract he will promptly enter into contract and file a good and sufficient bond.

Work shall begin within ten (10) days after the awarding of contract, and shall be completed by July 1, 1919. Work shall be performed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the County Superintendent of Highways, and to his entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of and under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways of Antioch. Monthly payments of eighty five (85) per cent of the amount of completed work as estimated by the County Superintendent of Highways will be allowed, except where said monthly estimates may be less than one-fifth of the amount of contract.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this 16th day of November A D. 1918.

Frank Dunn,
Commissioner of Highways.
C. F. Richards,
Town Clerk.
Chas. E. Russell,
County Superintendent of Highways

Bell System

The New Telephone Directory

Will Go to Press Immediately

Changes in Present Listings Should Be Arranged For At Once

Call the Local Manager by Telephone Today

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

Bride of Battle

A Romance of the AMERICAN ARMY FIGHTING on the BATTLEFIELDS of FRANCE



By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

This is a story of two American wars. It begins with the assault of the American forces upon the Spanish defenders of Santiago in the days of '98 and the scenes of the closing chapters are laid upon the steel-swept fields of France where the soldiers of the great republic of the western world are battling the foes of humanity and civilization.

Intrigue, mystery, chivalry, love, feats of bravery on the field of honor—all these elements are interwoven in a story that mystifies and grips and thrills.

This first up-to-the-minute novel of the new America—the America upon whose arms rests the fate of the world—will appear as a serial in this paper, beginning in an early issue.

Watch for the Opening Installment

Record for Divers.

In salvaging the United States submarine F-4, which was sunk off Honolulu in March, 1915, divers went down to a depth of about 300 feet and adjusted chains and cables and directed operations of men at the surface. This is said to have broken all diving records.

Railway for Gunpowder Only.

In one of the western states there is a little railway, the one purpose of which is to transport gunpowder from the magazines to the packing house. The two little cars, drawn by a real curiosity of an engine, are scarcely larger than delivery wagons.

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent., while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent. more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empires and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply.

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers.

As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of $17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than $16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent. and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON,
Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference.

The Food Administrator has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to $18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the

PLANNED

With Repre-
ration, and
Adopt

ation since its founda-
industry on occasions
October 24 there was
Subcommittee of the
epresenting the swine

his time met with the
ting in foreign orders
ministration directing

insurance of an ade-
ply.
orders are placed
f cost of hogs to the

of long negotiations
ly and the Packers'
senting the 45 to 50
ating in foreign or-
th the Allied buyers,
Chairmanship of the
ion, the following un-
n given by the pack-

undertakings on the
Administration with
ordinated purchases
covered in the at-
ed that the packers
ese orders will un-
rchase hogs for less
g agreed minimums
November, that is a
$17.50 per hundred
of packers' droves,
outs. "Throw-outs"
s pigs under 130
ars, thin sows and
at no hogs of any
ght, except throw-
$16.50 per hundred
erage of packers'
ued as the average
n the market of all
day. All the above
cago.
committee shall be
Food Administration
operations in the
th a view to super-
ration of the carry-
e.
e packers to carry
nt will depend on
rnal marketing of
e proportionate in-
ceipts of last year.
duction appears to
about 15 per cent.
such an increase.
of hogs should, as
st few weeks, pre-
gs in such increas-
he above it is en-
bility of the pack-
se minimums, and
have the co-opera-
himself to main-
It is a physical
e capacity of the
handle a similar
d to find a market
packers are anx-
ith the producers
bilization of price
oducers receive a
products.
S. E. WILSON,
ers' Committee.
above was adopt-

rator has appoint-
prising Mr. Thom-
an of the Pack-
Everett Brown,
go Livestock Ex-
of the Food Ad-
is D. Hall of the
to undertake the
execution of the
arkets. Commis-
to co-operate in
embodied in the
It must be evi-
mmission men to
minimum estab-
ir, either to the
cipating packers.
taken on behalf
en in the United
loyally support

conference that
as it is upon a
s, will bring bet-
ducer than aver-
th. It does not
should narrow
to country buy-
markets. It is
should work out

the country will
wn interest by
, for it must be
essive over per-
arketed in any
zation and con-
nd it is certain
ves can contri-
efforts of the
do their mark-
y as possible.
as existing at
nk and explicit
onferees repre-
every possible
maintain a live
te with swine
ensonable sell-
of the declar-
Administration
its control to
mer.
thods adopted
t the best ef-
concurred in
ution and the

Local and Personal Happenings

Rev. Pollock spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Sunday at the Majestic "The Answer."

Ladies Aid bazaar and supper Thursday, Dec. 5.

Dr. F. S. Morrell spent the fore part of the week in Chicago.

Don't fail to see "A Rich Man's Darling" at the Majestic Saturday.

Confirmation will be held next Sunday at the Episcopal church at 3:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Panowski and family are entertaining relatives from Forest Park.

Opal Louise, the little four weeks old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stickles passed away Friday morning.

Attend the matinee at the Majestic Thnanksgiving and avoid the crowds. Matinee at 2:30. Evening at 7 o'clock.

You men who eat dinner away from home—make your stomach happy—get a Thermos bottle at King's Drug Store.

From the Chetek Alert we learn that Miss Vera Tiffany has accepted a position in the Farmers and Merchants bank.

Rev. Pollock has organized an orchestra at the grade school. At present there are eight members and more are planning to join.

The ladies of St. Ignatius Episcopal church will hold their second annual sale, Saturday Dec. 21, consisting of articles suitable for Christmas gifts.

Chas. Blunt left on Friday last for Minneapolis, where he will enter into partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Clark, in an insurance and real estate business.

To night at the Majestic a special Blue Bird feature "The Girl in the Dark," The strangest mystery on record, featuring Caramel Myers. Admission 11 cents.

Will there be a victrola in your home this Christmas? If so it will be necessary for you to obtain it now as the demand will be larger than the supply. So do not delay as I have a complete line to choose from and I will not be able to obtain more when these are gone. Wm. Keulman, Victor distributors, Antioch, Ill.

Thos. McGreal, who for twelve years has held the position of mail carrier in Waukegan, has handed in his resignation to go into business for himself. He has been an efficient civil service employe and has given entire satisfaction in his work. He plans on going into the grocery business.

This has been the warmest November in years and years, says Prof. Cox of the weather bureau. The only record surpassing it is that of 1902. To date the official thermometer hasn't dropped below 35. It should be a bit cool today, says Prof. Cox, but no real chill is in sight.

Mrs. Scott Durand, who sent a young bull to a Gurnsey cattle sale at Waukesha last week to be sold for the benefit of the friendless children of France received the following telegram Saturday morning: Dear Mrs. Durand:—Your bull brought $1005 for the benefit of the Friendless Children of France. Congratulations. Charles Hill.

Frank Barber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barber, formerly of this place but now of Chetek, Wis., who has been in training at Kansas City for the past few months was among those afflicted with the flu which terminated in pneumonia. He has been in the hospital in Kansas City for the past six weeks and although he is now on the gain he is still at the hospital.

The Rt. Rev. Sheldon Munson Griswold, D. D., Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, will visit Antioch this next Sunday and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Ignatius Episcopal church, The service will begin at 3:30 p. m. This is Bishop Griswold's second visit to Antioch and all who heard his message last year will be glad to hear him again. The service will be public and all the people of the community are invited.

Mrs. Margaret Davis received a letter from her son Will Tuesday morning, and inclosed in it was a piece of cloth cut from his coat sleeve, in the cloth was a hole made by a piece of shrapnel, which plainly told the story of how close he has been to the hun bullets. He wrote very lightly of the matter saying that the Kaiser didn't get his number that time. It is inferred from the letter that he was uninjured.

W. F. Ziegler spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Pete Peterson on Sunday of this week a daughter.

Harvey Hockney of Milwaukee visited over Sunday at the home of his parents here.

Pershings Crusaders at the Majestic Thanksgiving. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

Don't forget "Pershing's Crusaders" at the Majestic Thanksgiving afternoon and evening.

H. E. Williams nnd family are moving into the E. B. Williams house for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs S. E. Mesha of Chicago, are spending Thanksgiving with relatives in Antioch.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co, Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238. tf

A number of ladies spent Monday at the M. E. church basement tying comforts for the Ladies Aid bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnum and daughter of Norwood Park are the guests of relatives here over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelly and daughter of Racine, Wis are spending Thanksgiving at the W. F. Ziegler home.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

Miss Addie Schaffer entertained her sister, Mrs. Schrader, and neice Mrs. Simmons and daughter, all of Corlis Wis. on Thursday last

UniverSal Soot Desoroyer is guaranteed to clean stove pipes and chimneys from soft coal soot. 25 cents per pound at Williams Bros.

The U. S. Boys Relief gave a parcel sale and program in the Woodman hall last Saturday evening. The proceeds amounted to forty dollars.

Mrs. Lenora Hughes entertained a number of friends Monday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Clara Turner who is soon to leave for California for an indefinite stay.

The Advent Preaching Mission will be held in St. Ignatius Episcopal church on the four following days of December, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. The Rev. Malcomb James VanZandt of St. Peter's church, Chicago, will be the missionary. The services and subjects will be announced in the next issue of this paper.

The Ladies Aid will hold their annual bazaar and supper in the bosement of the M. E. church, Thursday afternoon and evening, Dec. 5. All kinds of fancy articles and pretty quilts will be on sale. The supper will be served cafeteria style and will be ready for serving at five o'clock. The most prominent article on the bill of fare is chicken fricassee.

Miss Mary Gaggin and Mrs. Delia Sherwood are spending Thanksgiving with relatives in Chicago.

Geo. Richardson, who is stationed at Camp Custer spent Sunday with his family at this place.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street. Inquire of A. M. Christensen. 5m1.

Saturday at the Majestic Louise Lovely in "A Rich Man's Darling" and a Keystone comedy.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co, 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Mrs S. E. Pollock entertained a number of ladies at her home Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Clara Turner.

On account of our regular publication day coming on Thanksgiving, we go to press one day earlier than usual this week.

Try UniverSal Soot Destroyer. It means no taking down of stove pipes to clean out the soot. No chimney fires. Guaranteed. 25 cents per pound at Williams Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Adams and Mrs. D. B. Sabin and son Merrill leave this noon for an auto trip to Mt. Sterling, where they will spend Thanksgiving with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Horton have received word that their son Floyd had been injured in service in France. His injury as near as can be learned consists of a broken arm.

On the first Thursday in December the Ladies Aid will hold their winter bazaar. Supper will be served. The Delta Alpha class will have a booth. Come and buy your Xmas presents.

Iyan Stickles who is stationed in Massachusets, spent a few days of this week with relatives snd friends at this place. His brother Leonard of Bangor, Mich., accompanied him here.

Miss Dowd entertained the teachers of the high and grade schools, at the home of Mrs. A. G. Watson Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Ruth Young, a former teacher in the local high school who is visiting her many friends here.

FOR SALE

BIG BARGAIN

50 Foot

WIND MILL

Large Tank in same

J. L. SHAW

Telephone Antioch 108 J

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL

Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning $3.00

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR RENT CHEAP—Rooms over King's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—Two stacks of alfalfa. Inquire of California Ice Co., Antioch, R. D. 3.

FOR RENT—House with city water, on North Main st. Inquire of Mrs. E. Cubbon.

FOR SALE—Black Lanshang cockrels. Inquire of C. O. Nelson, Antioch, R. D. 1. w 4

FOR SALE—R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockrels. Price $2 00. Inquire of C. E. Kelly. 4w9

WANTED—To rent or purchase a small farm of from 40 to 60 acres. Notify Aug. Panknin, Wilmot, Wis., 12m1

WANTED—Board for a boy of 10 years on farm near school with refined people where he will get a mother's care. No other children. Boy willing to help with light chores. Antioch Lock box 23.

Get Our Estimates

---For---

STORM SASH

Before ordering

Prices right Service good

ZION INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Zion City, - Illinois

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewlery, at less than cost, at half the price you pay regular stores

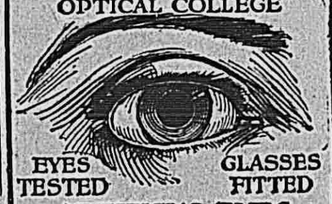
24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

INGALLS BROS.

WAUKEGAN

OPTOMETRISTS

Graduates of McCormick OPTICAL COLLEGE



EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED

ARTIFICIAL EYES

It frequently is inconvenient to use a lamp socket as an attachment for the Vacuum Cleaner, or the Electric Washing Machine, or Iron, or Toaster, or Disc Stove, Chafing Dish, Percolator Curling Iron, Heating Pad, Utility Motor, Fan or any one of many other Electric Appliances.

The Remedy

is to equip the house with many

Wall and Baseboard Outlets

We do the work
It's Inexpensive

Public Service Co.

of Northern Ills.

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R
ALSO FARMER'S LINE

A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.

Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store

Antioch, Ill.

Sequoit Lodge No. 827 A.F.&A. M

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month

JULIA ROSENFELDT, W. M.

IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

BANK OF ANTIOCH

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

J. E. BROOK, Banker

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teasher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

J. L. REDDING, D. V. M.

Veterinary Surgeon

Calls Answered Promptly

Phones { Antioch, 164 R 1 / Local, 1 L, 1 S, 1 L.

RUSSELL, ILL

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,
Clio, Iowa.

J. C. JAMES

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker

Calls Answered Day or Night

Phone 149-M.

Stationery

The boys will want more letters than ever now while they are waiting to come home

We have the finest line of stationery in the county and prices to suit your purse.

Tablets - - 10c up
Box paper - - 25c to $2.00
Pound paper and envelopes to match
Portfolies for the soldiers

Our Christman stationery is here, the finest we ever had, and at reasonable prices.

Our pound "Lord Maltimore" paper and two packages of envelopes to match for 75c is the way to get the most for your money.

King's Drug Store

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

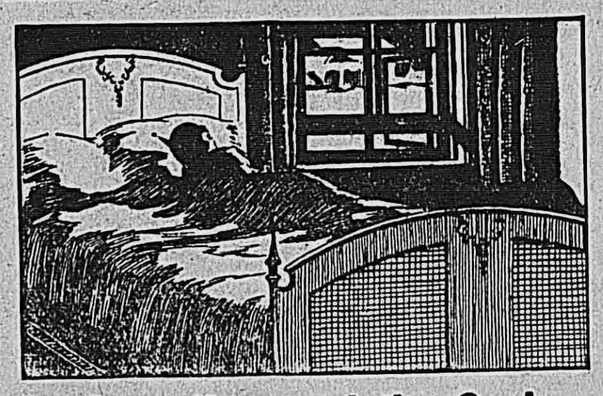
SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch



Save Heat and the Coal Will Save Itself

EVERY householder is wondering how he is going to get through the winter. It is apparent that everybody must get along with less coal than last winter. Coal dealers are permitted to deliver only two-thirds of the amount used last year. The other third is uncertain.

And two-thirds would be enough if every householder would save heat by fitting his house with

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

They keep out the cold and keep in the heat. They keep the house comfortable and healthful by permitting perfect ventilation at all temperatures, by eliminating cold floor drafts—and they make it possible to keep the house warm in the severest weather.

Storm windows and storm doors stop the heat leaks so effectively that a house equipped with them actually requires from one-third to one-half less coal—a saving that pays for them in one or two seasons. If every house were equipped with storm windows and storm doors, the fifty million tons of coal that must be saved would not be missed. Here, then, is the practical man's way of saving coal—without sacrificing the health and comfort of his family.

We'll gladly go into particulars with you. See or 'phone us now and be ready for the winter.

Antioch Lumber and Coal Co.

...RENDERS ...TO ALLIES

American Squadron Helps French and British Take Over 71 Warships.

SHIP DESTROYED BY MINE

Enemy Craft Taken to the Firth of Forth and Interned—Thirty-Nine U-Boats Given Up by the Enemy.

London, Nov. 23.—The German fleet surrendered to the British consisted of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and 50 destroyers.

One German destroyer while on its way across the North sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the allies struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank.

Germany's high seas fleet, after its surrender to the allied navies, was brought to the Firth of Forth. The British grand fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, in two long columns, escorted the 71 German vessels to their anchorage.

The surrendered German fleet later was taken to the Scapa flow.

The announcement of the surrender of the German fleet was made officially by the admiralty in this statement:

"The commander in chief of the grand fleet has reported that at 9:30 o'clock this morning he met the first and main installment of the German high seas fleet, which is surrendering for internment."

The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnaughts, 50 light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers. Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, was on the Queen Elizabeth.

The names of the battleships, battle cruisers and light cruisers which have been surrendered to the allies have not been announced officially. However, a telegram received in Amsterdam from Berlin Sunday named these as among the surrendered fleet:

Battleships—Kaiser, 24,113 tons; Kaiserin, 24,113 tons; Koenig Albert, 24,113 tons; Kronprinz Wilhelm, 25,000 tons; Prinzregent Luitpold, 24,113 tons; Markgraf, 25,293 tons; Grosser Kurfuerst, 25,293 tons; Bayern, 28,000 tons; Koenig, 25,283 tons, and Friedrich der Grosse, 24,113 tons.

Battle cruisers—Hindenburg, about 27,000 tons; Derflinger, 28,000 tons; Seydlitz, 25,000 tons; Moltke 23,000 tons, and Von der Tann, 18,800 tons.

Light cruisers—Bremen, 4,000 tons; Brummer, 4,000 tons; Frankfurt, 5,400 tons; Koeln, tonnage uncertain; Dresden, tonnage uncertain, and Emden, 5,400 tons.

Another flotilla of 19 U-boats was surrendered to a British squadron. A twentieth broke down on the way.

London, Nov. 22.—Twenty German submarines are berthed in the harbor of Harwich. They were the first unit to surrender in compliance with the armistice treaty. They surrendered on the high seas and were escorted into port by British naval vessels. The remainder of the U-boats to be handed over in accordance with the armistice terms will be given up later.

NEARLY BILLION TO THE GOOD

Nation Subscribed $6,969,875,200 to the Fourth Liberty Loan—Alien Property Figured.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The fourth Liberty loan was oversubscribed nearly $1,000,000,000. The approximate final figures announced by the treasury department are $6,989,875,200, which represents an oversubscription of 16.48 per cent. An interesting fact revealed is that purchases of Liberty bonds of the fourth loan direct from the treasury department amounted to $33,329,850. A good part of this sum represents re-investment by the alien property custodian of funds belonging to enemy aliens.

PARIS PREPARES FOR WILSON

President Is Expected at French Capital About December 12, Kings About Same Date.

Paris, Nov. 25.—President Wilson is expected to arrive in Paris about December 12, according to information here. Plans are being made for the entertainment of the American president as well as the allied rulers who will visit Paris in November and December.

Hungary "People's Republic."

Budapest, Nov. 22.—The government has decided that the official title of Hungary from now on shall be the "Hungarian People's Republic."

"Flu" in Epileptic Colony.

Dixon, Ill., Nov. 26.—Influenza has broken out at the state colony for epileptics, near here. August Weiss of Chicago and Edward Gill, Ashmore, Ill., are dead and five others in dangerous condition.

Captain Moffett to Sea.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—After serving four years as commandant of the Great Lakes naval training station, Capt. William A. Moffett has been detached from the station and ordered to sea.

FIRST U. S. MEN SAIL FOR HOME

Several Thousand American Soldiers Cheered by Crowds at Liverpool.

52,169 YANKS DIE IN WAR

General March Says Pershing Is Authorized to Send Back All Troops Not Needed for Army of Occupation.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Several thousand American soldiers sailed for home Friday on the liners Lapland and Minnehaha. It was a stirring scene as the men marched from the railway station and local camps to the landing stage amid the rousing cheers from the throngs of people along the streets.

Washington, Nov. 25.—General March announced that authority had been given to General Pershing to send back home all such troops as will not be needed in making up the army of occupation. He said that General Pershing had indicated that the following units would be required:

Divisions 84, 86, 87, 31, 34, 38, 39, 76, 8; coast artillery regiments 46, 47, 49, 50, 75 and 76; field artillery brigades 65 and 103.

In addition General Pershing indicated that the following general classes of troops will be returned:

Railroad artillery troops, army artillery troops, gas troops, tank corps, air forces and those divisions which were broken up to be used as replacements for other divisions which had seen active service.

Troops returning immediately from England, General March said, will include virtually all of the air squadrons, 16 construction companies, one sail-makers detachment, one Handley-Page training station and several photographic and radio sections.

The composition of divisions designated for return as far as known, is as follows:

Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); Thirty-fourth (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); Thirty-eighth (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia); Seventy-sixth (New England); Seventy-eighth (West New York, New Jersey and Delaware).

General March announced that among the divisions that will be returned from France as not needed for the army of occupation will be the Eighty-sixth (Blackhawk) division.

(The Eighty-sixth was trained at Camp Grant and includes many Chicago and northern Illinois troops.)

Total casualties in the American expeditionary forces up to the signing of the armistice were divided as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, 36,154; died of disease, 13,811; died from other causes, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160.

The American forces in France, General March said, had taken 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers and 1,400 guns. He added that the casualties among the American forces in Northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

Movement of troops from France will be expedited in every way, the chief of staff said, and he added that they will not "sneak into the country, either." Taking up the present advance of the allies' forces, General March pointed out that the American army is heading for Coblenz, the center bridgehead on the Rhine, where it should arrive about December 1.

Demobilization of the forces at home is proceeding steadily.

Washington, Nov. 25.—General Pershing's communique says: "Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 25.—The 3d army continued its progress through the grand duchy of Luxemburg to the line Ingeldorf-Detzdorf-Remich-Schengen.

(Remich is on the Prussian frontier.)

U. S. SIGNAL MEN CROSS LINE

Units Cross German Border at Several Places—Rhenish Prussians Appear Friendly.

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 26.—The German frontier was crossed at several places by American signal corps units and ambulance workers. Short trips were made into Rhenish Prussia, where the inhabitants are reported to have shown the Americans every consideration.

Wires to Berlin Cut.

London, Nov. 26.—Traffic and telegraph connection between Germany and Switzerland are reported interrupted. Berlin and other German cities are said to be the scenes of serious trouble.

"Flu" Macks Off in Frisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—At a signal given by whistles and bells, residents of San Francisco came from behind their gauze influenza masks worn since October 24, when the board of health proclaimed the epidemic ended.

To Fight Telegraph Merger.

New York, Nov. 26.—Suit against the government is planned by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, if a merger of the Western Union and the Postal is attempted, he announced.

EX-TEUTONIC RULERS WHO ABDICATED

The kaisers, kings and princes who, up to date, have been upset by the Mittel-Europa earthquake are as follows:

Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated March 16, 1917; later slain and reported cast into a Siberian coal mine.

Kaiser Wilhelm, German emperor and king of Prussia; abdicated November 9; now an unwelcome guest in Holland.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria; abdicated October 4, 1918; now studying botany in a secluded chateau. His son and successor, Boris, quit the throne November 1, 1918.

Constantine of Greece; abdicated June 12, 1917; now in Switzerland.

King Wilhelm II of Wurttemburg; abdicated November 8.

King Friedrich August III of Saxony; dethroned November 11.

King Ludwig III of Bavaria; abdicated November 11; present whereabouts unannounced.

Duke Ernst August of Brunswick, ex-kaiser's son-in-law; followed lead of father-in-law November 11.

Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg; dethroned November 9.

Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; abdicated November 11.

Prinz Heinrich XXVII of Reuss; quit November 13.

Grand Duke William Ernst, Saxe-Weimar; out November 13.

Leopold, Lippe-Detmold; abdicated November 13.

Prinz Friedrich, Waldeck-Pyrmont; out November 14.

Prinz Adolphe, Schaumbourg-Lippe; abdicated November 16.

Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; abdicated November 16.

Grand Duke Friedrich II of Baden; ousted November 17.

CUT IN WAR TAX BILL

$500,000,000 REDUCTION MADE IN REVENUE MEASURE.

Luxury and Gasoline Levies Eliminated—Tobacco Rate Lowered—Amusement Tax Reduced.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A $500,000,000 reduction in the new war revenue bill was made by the senate finance committee in revising the measure downward to the $6,000,000,000 total for 1919 proposed by Secretary McAdoo.

Among important eliminations were:

The house luxury schedule levying 20 per cent on costly clothing and other merchandise, estimated to raise $184,795,000.

The house tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, to yield $40,000,000.

Reduction from 10 to 5 per cent, or about $200,000,000 in revenue, in rates on many articles classed as self-luxuries.

A reduction of about one-half in the house rates on tobacco, a cut of about $54,000,000.

The committee reduced from 10 to 5 per cent the house rates on the following semi-luxuries:

Piano players, phonographs, photographic films, candy, portable electric fans, thermos bottles slot machines and toilet soaps and powders.

The chewing gum rate was cut from 4 to 3 per cent; that on hunting and bowie knives from 100 to 10 per cent; on firearms and ammunition, from 25 to 10 per cent; on sculpture, paintings and statuary, from 10 to 5 per cent.

No change was made in the 5 per cent sales tax on automobiles, tires and accessories, nor in the 10 per cent levy on sporting goods, liveries, tapestries, textiles, yachts and motorboats.

The 10 per cent sales tax on precious stones, jewelry and imitations, clocks, watches, opera glasses and similar articles was reduced to 5 per cent.

After tentatively deciding on reduction of the amusement taxes, the committees finally determined to leave them unchanged as already reduced from the house figures.

NO COAL SHORTAGE IN U. S.

Fuel Outlook for This Winter Is Better Than at any Time since 1915.

Washington, Nov. 23.—There will be nor dearth of coal this winter, in the opinion of the railroad administration. In a report issued here on railroad operations for the month of October, 1918, Hale Holden, director of railroads for the central Western region, says that the coal outlook for the coming winter is better than at any time since 1915; that the country is stocked with a greater supply of coal than ever known before; that the mines are producing more than ever before in their history, and that the railway administration is confident that there will be no lack of fuel through failure of transportation.

KIEV TAKEN FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Ukraine Rulers Are Overthrown By Astrakhan Troops Under General Denikine.

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—The Ukrainian government has been overturned and Kiev has been captured by troops from Astrakhan, according to Kiev dispatches to Swedish newspapers. The Ukrainian national assembly has fled and a provisional government has been established by the capture of the city where the troops apparently are commanded by General Denikine, leader of the antibolshevist forces.

Fifteen Liners Lost in War.

New York, Nov. 26.—Fifteen steamships aggregating 206,769 gross tons, were lost by the Cunard line during the war. Of these, all except two were classed as war losses, having been sunk by torpedoes or mines.

French Senate Honors Wilson.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The French senate has passed unanimously the motion already adopted by the chamber of deputies, paying homage to President Wilson as "having deserved well of humanity."

NEW GERMAN REVOLT

SOVIETS FORM REPUBLIC OF COAST STATES.

Hamburg Declared Capital of Soldiers-Workmen Government—Hun Army Crippled.

Stockholm, Nov. 25.—Adherents of the Spartacus group at Berlin attempted to seize the Berlin police presidency. Several persons were killed or injured.

German newspapers report that the united workers' and soldiers' councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, Oestfriesland, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein a republic. The capital will be at Hamburg.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the semiofficial Wolff agency, has telegraphed the Berlin government asserting categorically that the German army, because of the hard terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting. The German military leader added that even operations against the French army alone would be impossible.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the Socialist Vorwaerts. The movement finds strong support on the part of the clericals, as a result of the Prussian government's announcement of its intention to disestablish the church.

Recent events in Berlin have also apparently increased the fears of the Rhinelanders regarding bolshevism.

The soldiers' and workers' council for Greater Kiel has adopted a resolution declaring that all authority be invested in the council until the fruits of the revolution can be safeguarded according to the Red Flag, the organ of Doctor Liebknecht, the radical socialist. The resolution declares all banks, principal industries, and great landed property shall be national property.

All legislation, it is declared, shall strive in the direction of the socialization of the state in collaboration with the soldiers' and workers' councils. The bourgeois class is to be excluded.

Berlin, crushed, broken and dispirited by privation, has accepted defeat with almost incredible apathy.

FRENCH ARMY IN LORRAINE

Troops Under Marshal Petain Are Given Warm Welcome by Residents of Metz.

Metz, Nov. 22.—The historic event accomplished when Marshal Petain, commander in chief of the French armies, made his entry into Metz, the great stronghold of Lorraine and the pivot of Germany's effort to crush France, may be said more than any other happening to consecrate the victory of the allies in this war. The occasion, in which the French commander figured for the first time as a marshal of France, also gave rise to one of the most picturesque demonstrations ever carried out by the people of Lorraine.

From early in the morning all the roads leading to Metz were crowded with Lorrainers on their way to the city to raise their voices there for Marshal Petain and for France. People unaccustomed to any tongue other than the German for years began many days ago brushing up their knowledge of French in preparation for this occasion, and although the majority of the population undoubtedly has a perfect acquaintance with no other tongue than the German, little of that language was heard in the streets.

Colonel Crews Quits Army.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Col. Ralph Crews of Chicago has resigned from the army ordnance department to resume his law practice, according to a telegram. Colonel Crew will take up residence in New York.

Capital Punishment in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Arizona voters have restored capital punishment to the laws of the state by a vote of two to one, it was shown here on Friday, when complete official returns on the election were tabulated.

GERMAN REDS WAR ON ALLIES

Dr. Carl Liebknecht Appeals to Soldiers to Fight Bourgeoisie Imperialism.

EBERT'S RULE OVERTHROWN

Demand Revolts in England and France—Agitation in Its Entirety Is the Official Propaganda of the Spartacus Extremists.

Amsterdam, Nov. 27.—Liebknecht, the radical, has emerged victorious over Ebert, the moderate, in a three days' struggle at Berlin.

As in the previous revolutionary combats, the struggle between the two rebel wings has been comparatively bloodless, but the future is fraught with danger, for the radicals, now in complete power, have written upon their banner "The end justifies all means."

The affairs of all Germany rest for the moment in the hands of the Berlin workmen and soldiers' council, which has wrested all power from the Ebert government. The chancellor and his ministers are reduced to figureheads.

Liebknecht is devoting himself primarily at present to an effort to influence the men returning from the front.

The radical leader's oratory is forceful and vindictive. His principal appeal to the proletariat runs thus:

"Did the bourgeoisie while in power permit you to have a voice in the government? No; then the working man must not allow it to have a say now. We need a government of soldiers and workmen, one typifying the proletariat, which will not have to bow down before the entente.

"There must be no dickering with entente imperialism. We will dispose of that just as we did of the German autocracy. The revolution is bound also to reach the entente countries, but we, who made the Russians waste whole years, are demanding that the revolution break out in England and France within 24 hours."

Simultaneously with the specter of the Red terror another has arisen on the horizon of the strife-swept former empire: A definite split between North and South Germany, and consequent civil war.

The South German states, Bavaria in the lead, have served an ultimatum on the Berlin government that if it is found impossible at the Berlin conference to re-establish unity throughout the land, Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Hesse and Baden will secede from northern Germany and form a republic, uniting the states of South Germany with German Austria.

The climax of the struggle between the Spartacus (radical) group and the moderates came when a document was signed between them which Berlin dispatches describe as an "agreement," but which actually was the Ebert government's surrender, for in it the moderates signed away virtually all their power to the Berlin workmen's and soldiers' council.

The agreement provides:

"First—All political power is to be in the hands of the German socialist republic and the soldiers' and workmen's council.

"Second—Their aim is to defend and develop what has been accomplished by the revolution and to suppress all counter-revolutionary activity.

"Third—Pending the election of representatives of the soldiers and workmen's councils to an executive council of the German republic, the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its functions.

"Fourth—The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic and until the final constitution is established, of Prussia, are to be made by the central executive council, which also has the right of control.

"Fifth—Before the cabinet appoints assistant ministers the executive council must be consulted.

"Sixth—A convention of deputies drawn from the soldiers and workmen's councils is to be summoned as soon as possible."

London to Welcome Wilson.

London, Nov. 27.—"President Wilson will receive the greatest reception we ever gave any guest. No progress any emperor ever made will equal his," says the Observer in an article discussing the coming visit of the president to England. "We rejoice that an event we have so urgently advocated is now assured."

Supreme Court Takes Recess.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Supreme court recessed for Thanksgiving until December 9.

Villa Rebels Busy Again.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—Eighty Villa followers, said to have been under command of General Holguin, attacked and set fire to Villa Ahumada, 80 miles south of Juarez, after wrecking a southbound freight train.

Three Years to Refit Lens Mines.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Preliminary surveys of the coal fields of Lens, France, by fuel administration officials indicate it will take from eight months to three years to put all the mines into operation again.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERIS...

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POI... SONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels needs a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhœa, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Pick and Shovel Important.

When the American infantryman landed in France, particularly those who had not been taught modern methods of trench warfare before leaving the States, and was handed a pick and shovel to be included in his fighting equipment he was astonished at first. But the young man was adept at learning, even with a pick and shovel, although many of them at home had been clerks and held similar positions, and now those tools are the most highly prized of all.

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Natural Proving.

"I assure you I am dead in earnest."

"So I should judge from your grave expression."

The great majority of all buildings in Uruguay is constructed of brick with a cement plaster finish.

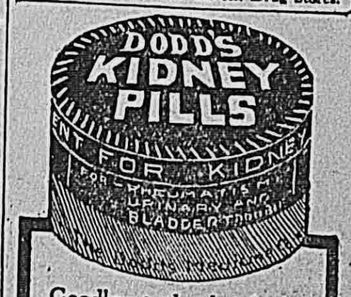
Don't trifle with a cold —it's dangerous.

You can't afford to risk Influenza.

Keep always at hand a box of

CASCARA HILL'S BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.



Goodbye to that headache, tired or dizzy feeling, rheumatism. Insist on Dodd's. Three D's in name—box shown here. At all druggists.

HILD'S
IF SICK,
S, FEVERIS
RI REMOVE POI
TTLE STOMACH,
BOWELS.
A SYRUP OF FIGS
BILIOUS OR
IPATED.

ngue, mother! It
sign that your lit-
liver and bowels
rough cleansing at
ross, listless, pale,
't eat or act natu-
sh, stomach sour,
stomach-ache, sore
ill of cold, give a
lifornia Syrup of
hours all the foul,
undigested food
moves out of the
t griping, and you
child again.
sick children to
"fruit laxative;"
ous taste, and it
feel splendid.
t for a bottle of
Figs," which has
s, children of all
ups plainly on the
counterfeits sold
u get the genuine,
nade by the "Cali-
ompany." Refuse
contempt.—Adv.
l Important.
can infantryman
particularly those
taught modern
warfare before
nd was handed a
e included in his
e was astonished
g man was adept
ith a pick and
ny of them at
s and held simi-
w those tools are
d of all.
ROOT
EAK KIDNEYS
dney and bladder
y distressing and
n-down condition.
uffer most, as al-
lains of lame back
hich should not be
ger signals often
kidney troubles.
-Root which, so
eals and strength-
splendid kidney,
icine, and, being
as a gentle heal-
eys, which is al-
ed in most cases
anyone who may
get a bottle from
and start treat-
first to test this
ten cents to Dr.
on, N. Y., for a
iting be sure and
dv.
ving.
dead in ear-
rom your grave
of all buildings
ed of brick with
th a cold
us.
rd to risk
t hand a
QUININE
years—in tablet
breaks up a cold
3 days. Money
or has a Red top
All Drug Stores.
eadache,
eumatism.
s in name—
uggists.

SECRETARY M'ADOO RESIGNS DUAL POST; PAY IS INSUFFICIENT

Declares Compensation Too Small for Needs of Holder of Position.

QUITS FOR FAMILY'S SAKE; HAS NO NEW JOB IN VIEW

President Wilson Accepts Resignation and Thanks Retiring Official for Manner in Which the U. S. Treasury Was Financed Through the Great War.

Washington, Nov. 23.—William G. McAdoo has resigned office as secretary of the treasury and director general of railroads, to leave the treasury on the appointment of a successor and the railroad administration on January 1 next.

President Wilson has accepted Mr. McAdoo's resignation.

The secretary plans to take about three months' rest and then may resume the practice of law in New York.

Mr. McAdoo explained to newspaper correspondents that he had intended to resign before March 4, 1917, but remained because of pressing war problems.

As yet there is no suggestion of who Mr. McAdoo's successor may be, either as secretary of the treasury or as director general.

Mr. McAdoo announced his resignation at a conference with newspaper correspondents and made public correspondence between himself and President Wilson.

Secretary McAdoo's Letter.

Secretary McAdoo's letter of resignation and the president's letter accepting it follow:

"November 14, 1918.

"Dear Mr. President:

"Now that an armistice has been signed and peace is assured, I feel at liberty to apprise you of my desire to return as soon as possible to private life.

"I have been conscious for some time of the necessity of this step, but of course I could not consider it while the country was at war.

"For almost six years I have worked incessantly under the pressure of great responsibilities. Their exactions have drawn heavily on my strength. The inadequate compensation allowed by law to cabinet officers (as you know, I receive no compensation as director general of railroads) and the very burdensome cost of living in Washington have so depleted by personal resources that I am obliged to reckon with the facts of the situation.

"For Sake of Family."

"I do not wish to convey the impression that there is any actual impairment of my health, because such is not the fact. As a result of long overwork I need a reasonable period of genuine rest to replenish my energy. But more than this, I must, for the sake of my family, get back to private life to retrieve my personal fortunes.

"I cannot secure the required rest nor the opportunity to look after my long neglected private affairs unless I am relieved of my present responsibilities.

"I am anxious to have my retirement effected with the least possible inconvenience to yourself and to the public service, but it would be, I think, wise to accept my resignation now as secretary of the treasury to become effective upon the appointment and qualification of my successor so that he may have the opportunity and advantage of participating promptly in the formulation of the policies that should govern the future work of the treasury.

"I would suggest that my resignation as director general of railroads become effective January 1, 1919, or upon the appointment of my successor.

"I hope you will understand, my dear Mr. President, that I would permit nothing but the most imperious demands to force my withdrawal from public life. Always I shall cherish as the greatest honor of my career the opportunity you have so generously given me to serve the country under your leadership in these epochal times.

"Affectionately yours,

(Signed) "W. G. McADOO.

"The President, the White House."

The President's Reply.

"November 21, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th, because you had more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate tasks of the war should be over. But I am none the less distressed.

"I shall not allow our intimate personal relation to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that in my judgment the country has never had an abler, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient secretary of the treasury, and I say this remembering all the able, devoted and distinguished men who preceded you.

Fails to Find Solution.

"I have kept your letter a number of days in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt obliged to resort to. But I have not been able to think of any. I cannot ask you to make further sacrifices, serious as the loss of the government will be in your retirement.

"I also, for the same reasons, accept your resignation as director general of railroads to take effect, as you suggest, on the first of January next, or when your successor is appointed.

"The whole country admires, I am sure, as I do, the skill and executive capacity with which you have handled the great and complex problem of the unified administration of the railways under the stress of war uses, and will regret, as I do, to see you leave that post just as the crest of its difficulty is passed.

"For the distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service you have rendered the country in both posts, and especially for the way in which you guided the treasury through all the perplexities and problems of transitional financial conditions and of the financing of a war which has been without precedent alike in kind and in scope, I thank you with a sense of gratitude that comes from the very bottom of my heart.

"Gratefully and affectionately yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. William G. McAdoo,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

Says He Tells All Reasons.

Mr. McAdoo explained to the correspondents that he had "absolutely no other reasons" than those specified in his letter of the retirement. He said he realized many varied rumors usually accompanied the resignation of an official, but he emphasized again and again that he had no motive or purpose except those mentioned.

He said he hated to "quit the job" just at this time and disliked personally to disassociate himself officially from the president, but added that necessities of providing a living for his wife and family make this imperative.

A moment later one correspondent suggested: "Well, it is too bad, Mr. Secretary, that as a railroad man you could not have shared in the wage increase which you gave to everyone else."

Hasn't Looked Around for Job.

Then, for the first time, Mr. McAdoo brightened and explained his reluctance to take the action. He said he had not yet "looked around for a job, as most prudent men do before quitting," but declared he felt like taking at least a three-months' rest before "looking for work." He said he hoped to leave Washington soon after January 1.

Mr. McAdoo said he had no idea who would be his "successor or successors."

It is entirely probable that the president may fill separately the offices of secretary of the treasury and director general of railroads.

William Gibbs McAdoo was born near Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863, just as the Civil war was drawing to a close. His father fought as a lieutenant of volunteers in the Confederacy. After the Civil war the McAdoo family found themselves financially stranded at Milledgeville, Ga., and finally moved to Knoxville, Tenn., where the father took a position as professor of English and history in the University of Tennessee, that he might give his children an education.

Young McAdoo became a student at the university, but left in his junior year to become deputy clerk in the United States circuit court, so that he could study law. He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-one, and soon became counsel for a railway company.

Goes to New York in 1892.

He practiced at Chattanooga, Tenn., until 1892, and then removed to New York.

The young lawyer found his great opportunity in an abandoned tunnel that had been run a few hundred feet under the Hudson river in an effort to connect Manhattan island with New Jersey.

He took hold of it, raised $70,000,000 to complete it, and by 1908 had built four "tubes" connecting uptown and downtown New York with the railways whose termini were in New Jersey, and whose only access to New York previously had been by ferry. These tubes are still called the "McAdoo tunnels."

Explosions Injure Belgians.

Eindhoven, Nov. 23. — Fugitives crossing the Belgian-Dutch frontier report that many Belgians have been injured by explosions at the commune of Gheel, 26 miles southeast of Antwerp. The town has been completely devastated, it is said.

BELGIAN KING HOME AT LAST

Albert Enters Brussels for First Time Since the Hun Invasion In 1914.

London, Nov. 23.—King Albert of Belgium came into his own Friday when with Queen Elizabeth he entered Brussels for the first time since 1914, when the Hun was at the gates of the capital. For days the citizens had been preparing to receive their heroic king and the demonstration was without precedent in the history of the country.

RYAN QUITS AIR SERVICE

Resigns as Director of Aviation Service and Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The resignation of John D. Ryan as director of air service and second assistant secretary of war was announced by Secretary Baker.

COUNTRY BONE DRY AT END OF JUNE

To Remain So Until Army Has Been Demobilized.

FOOD PRODUCTION STIMULATION BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

Measure Also Prohibits the Importation of Liquor—"Wet" Interests May Carry Case to Supreme Court to Make a Test of Its Constitutionality.

Washington.—A tremendous victory for prohibition of the liquor traffic was accomplished Nov. 21 when President Wilson signed the food production stimulation bill containing the nation-wide prohibition rider.

The United States will be bone dry after June 30 next until the termination of demobilization of America's fighting forces is proclaimed by the president of the United States.

What New Law Does.

The effect of the new law is as follows:

After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, no grain, cereals, fruits, or other product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes.

After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, no beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export.

Stops Importation of Liquors.

The provision further directs:

The commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, in regard to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and removal of distilled spirits held in bond as of June 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purpose; also in regard to the manufacture, sale, and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage uses.

After the approval of this act no distilled, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and period of demobilization except wines, which may be imported until May 1, 1919, provided that this provision against importation shall not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of this act.

Liquor Men May Fight.

The president's approval of the measure came as something of a surprise to many members of congress, who believed that he was not in sympathy with its purpose, in view of the pending prohibition constitutional amendment which is in the hands of the states for approval, and especially in view of the fact that the manufacture and importation of distilled liquors are already under the ban for the period of the war, and the manufacture of malt liquors must be stopped December 1 next under a proclamation.

Some authorities hold that the Jones amendment is unconstitutional, and it may be that the liquor interests will carry it to the supreme court, but by the time the supreme court decides the case prohibition leaders believe the nation-wide absolute prohibition bill will have been passed.

Dry Leaders Jubilant.

Columbus, O.—Attempt to form a league of nations for world-wide prohibition, it was stated by dry leaders participating in the world-wide prohibition conference here, would be useless at this time in view of the small representation of foreign countries occasioned by the world war.

Later the Anti-Saloon League of America will extend an invitation to dry organizations of other countries to participate in a meeting when the world-wide organization will be formed.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York, addressing the conference, said:

"Although I never have been disposed to deny the largest liberty of personal action and thought to others and have always claimed it for myself, and while I have never believed that drinking of wine or of beer or of any stimulant, temperately and in moderation, is necessarily or inherently wrong, yet I do believe that it is wrong for the American nation longer to permit the licensing and the continuance of an industry whose completed product is found in the almshouses, the asylums and the prisons. The liquor traffic is a national curse."

Food Will Continue Scarce.

Washington.—The United States food administration's program for the period of after war reconstruction will involve "great sacrifices" on the part of the American people.

This was the message sent out by Herbert Hoover.

"For the next 30 or 60 days there is barely enough shipping at our shores to take care of current production and our storage is deficient," read the message. "But later when ships are available we will call upon our people for great sacrifice."

BURGLAR IS NOW REAL WAR HERO

Ike Kaminsky, One-Time Chicago Crook, Is Missing in Battle.

IS MADE A SERGEANT

Claims He Was Forced Into Life of Crime by Police—Illinois Paroled Convicts Given Work In Munitions Plants.

Chicago.—While 600 paroled convicts from three prisons in Illinois were marching as free men, to enter munitions works and help in the winning of the war, the people of Chicago warmed with sympathy as they read of the heroism of Ike Kaminsky, erstwhile all-round crook, who made good as a soldier in Uncle Sam's army in France.

Sergt. Ike Kaminsky, whose name appeared in General Pershing's casualty list as "missing," and who is either dead or a prisoner in Germany, is the same Ike Kaminsky who, in 1915, was implicated in the Chicago police graft scandal. Kaminsky was a burglar. He himself admitted that he had "a record as long as Milwaukee avenue."

Kaminsky came to this country 11 years ago, an ignorant Russian immigrant boy. Kaminsky swore that he never committed a crime till the police drove him to it. He was picked up by a policeman as a suspect and, although freed on that occasion, the police hounded him, and he eventually turned to crime.

Decided to Go Straight.

After extricating himself from his last "scrape" in 1915, Kaminsky decided to "go straight" and went to Youngstown, O., where he obtained work in the steel mills. Then when America entered the war Kaminsky enlisted. To a friend in Chicago he wrote:

"I want to show them that I can be a man. I have enlisted."

Once in France, Kaminsky showed himself to be of good soldiering material and he won his sergeant stripes in a few weeks. On July 19, his company went over the top, and when the action was over Sergeant Kaminsky was missing. Whether he fell into the hands of the enemy, or whether his body lies in No Man's Land may never be determined.

Illinois has 600 more "Kaminskys" now at work in munitions plants. All these men were released from the state prisons on parole and every one of them has made good so far. They are employed in the Rock Island shops, working without a guard, and as free men.



Went Over the Top.

Honor Among Convicts.

Their severest criticism and most jealous observation, it is said, is among their own number. A man who would break his parole, or otherwise endanger the belief of the parole board in the advisability of the plan, would be literally in danger of his life at the hands of his comrades, whose liberty he would be jeopardizing.

The addition of this number of workmen is valued by employers, it is said. One plant engaged in war work would have been compelled to close, but for it. They say the convicts work well, and are paid good wages, averaging from $4.50 to $9 a day. Their earnings for the month are estimated at $40,000, and they are on the basis of a half million a year. The men say they intend to invest practically all their savings up to the present time in Liberty bonds. Their quota is expected to be over $100 a man.

Fifty Cents to Run House.

Chicago.—Sometimes it was as much as 50 cents a week he allowed her to run the house on, but usually it was a quarter. No wonder, said Mrs. Lulu Gamber in her divorce suit filed here against Detective Sergeant Ludwig Gamber, he has property worth $8,000.

WRIGLEY'S

Announcement:

To help meet the needs of the government, Wrigley's has discontinued the use of tin foil as a wrapping for WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM

Hereafter all three WRIGLEY flavors will be sealed in air-tight, pink-end packages.

So look for WRIGLEY'S in the pink sealed wrapper and take your choice of flavor. Three kinds to suit all tastes.



SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT

Be SURE you get WRIGLEY'S—

The Flavor Lasts!

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

Instructions All Too Late.

Van was standing on the porch while his mother prepared his breakfast. It had rained during the night, and the grass and walks were wet.

"Van," called his mother, "don't go out and get your nice clean clothes all wet."

"I won't," Van sang out, and as he walked into the kitchen with his white shoes and stockings and little trousers all bedraggled he added: "I already been."

EAT A TABLET!
DYSPEPSIA GONE

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES SOUR, GASSY OR ACID STOMACHS.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and blouted. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

Invents Device for Catching Bugs.

A farmer of Jersey county, Illinois, is the inventor of a device with which he claims to have caught 35 bushels of grasshoppers in a single day.

Wireless messages from the Brooklyn navy yard were picked up by balloon crews at Arcadia, Cal.

Japan has a glycerin manufacturing plant which has a capacity of about 300 tons a month.

It May Take Wings.

Bess—So Van Speederly has inherited a million? How long will it last him?

Bob—That depends. If he blows it, ten years; if he invests it, about five.—Town Topics.

Headaches, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, are cured by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap made into Pleasant Pellets (Dr. Pierce's). Adv.

Not That Branch.

"What a stentorian voice he has."

"No, I think it is more like the Jones side of the family."

Miss Florence Romaine recently became a "first-class" bootblack in Muscatine, Ia.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS
BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

EVERYBODY Suffering Piles, Fissures, Fistula, Ulceration, Constipation, Bleeding, Itching. Write free trial. Painless Pile Cure, S. U. Tarney, Auburn, Ind.

Government Homestead Land—Patent issued without residence. BOX 1172, Thief River Falls, Minn.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. R. H. Sherwood has been quite ill but is improving.

Mrs. Al Boehm spent Monday with Miss Hazel Wilton.

Harry Miller spent the past week in Chicago on business.

Mrs. Chas. Keller was a Chicago shopper last Wednesday.

Teachers and pupils are enjoying a two days extra holiday over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meyers are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Mrs. J. G. Poulton and Mrs. Oscar Douglas spent Monday and Tuesday with their sister, Mrs. Kick at Area.

Mrs. Fred Hamlin and Mrs. Paul Avery attended the Royal Neighbor school of instruction and class adoption at Libertyville last Friday.

The Sorenson family received word from Oscar's chum the first of the week saying Oscar had fallen, but whether killed or seriously wounded he failed to say. We hope it may be only a wound.

MILLBURN

Miss Dora Hook of Waukegan spent Sunday with her parents.

Wm. Watson of Lake Villa spent Sunday with his sisters.

Song service and a peace talk will be given Thursday evening at the church.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent the week-end with her aunts the Misses Watson.

Mrs. Clarence Bonner and daughter spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bonner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Harmer and Miss Jessie Cannon of Waukegan spent Sunday with the home folks.

A shower was given Mr. and. Mrs. Ray Harmer by the Eastern Star chapter at the home of Mrs. Elmer Murrie.

AUCTION SALES

Having decided to quit the dairy business, I will sell at public auction on the Smith Gilbert farm situated 3 miles southwest of Lake Villa, 4 miles north of Round Lake and ½ mile south of Monaville, on

Tuesday, Dec. 3

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property towit:

17 head of cattle—3 new milkers, 1 with calf by side, 7 close springers, 3 milking, 3 yearling heifers, 1 2 year old bull.

1 good work mare, 9 years old; 1 colt 1-year old, 3 shoats, 40 chickens, 6 full blood Rhode Island Red roosters.

Set heavy britchen harness, set heavy back pad harness, 2 single harness.

Silage—8 tons timothy hay in barn.

Deering grain binder nearly new, Hoosier 8 ft seeder, wooden beam, 2-section drag; 12 disc pulverizer, buzz saw, McCormick mower, corn planter, Deere sulkey plow, Deering 10-ft hay rake, Janesville cultivator, hay rack, iron wheel wagon, planker, 2-ton wagon springs, fanning mill, barrel of cider and other articles too numerous to mention.

Usual terms.

Sidney Dibble, Prop.
Fred Grabbe, Auctioneer.
Chas. Brainard, Clerk.



P. B. JOHNSON
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M

Zion City, Ill.

TREVOR

Mrs. Touhey is sick with the "flu."

Mr. John Filson was a Chicago visitor last Monday.

Mrs. William Evans was a Kenosha shopper Thursday.

Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Terpning were Antioch callers Friday.

Miss Flora Orvis of Camp Lake called on Miss Patrick Friday.

Harold Mickle attended the drill at Silver Lake Friday evening.

Mrs. Filson entertained a sister from Austin on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Sidney Rasmussen of Kenosha, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Knudson.

Mrs. Al. Hanke of Antioch, visited Mrs. Knudson the first of the week.

Miss Agness Harkness of Burlington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Achtenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Letzter and Mrs. Wm. Meecklenberg were Antioch visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parks of Kenosha, were callers on Trivor friends Sunday.

Leslie Knudson attended the Boy Scouts meeting in Antioch Tuesday evening.

There were only about fifty tickets sold at the dance in the hall Saturday evening.

The Trevor school children have over two hundred and seventy dollars in war savings stamps.

John Mutz, Jr., who was in a Chicago hospital for a few days last week, returned home last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins left for Florida Wednesday morning, instead of last Monday, as was reported last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Miller and little daughter of Chicago, visited the first of the week at the Mrs. Sheen home.

Miss Daisy Mickle came home Monday. Her school at Omro is closed till the first of the year on account of the many cases of flu.

August Schmidt moved his family and household goods to the Kromke farm, south of Wilmot, which he has rented for the coming year.

On account of the teachers and school board attending a convention in Kenosia Tuesday, the children enjoyed a day's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Kruckman and children, and Mrs. Hiram Patrick of Burlington, called at the Geo. Patrick home Sunday evening.

Mrs. Forrest suffered a stroke of paralysis Friday evening which effected one side. Her sister came from Chicago Monday to help care for her.

Friday evening nearly the entire community gathered at the school house to listen to a patriotic program given by the school children. All united in the patriotic songs. An adult war saving society was organized. Supt. Cundy, Miss Stewart, supervisor of schools, and Wm. Evans made short but interesting remarks.

Emmet Kavanaugh, son of Mrs. O. G. Nelson, writes from Aix Les Bains, France, under date of Oct. 23. He says: "Here on my seven day pass and having a fine time. This is an old, beautiful historic city. It is surrounded by mountains. There are fine trips up the mountains and through them on the lakes.

The Y. M. C. A. has one of the most beautiful buildings in town. Before the war it was one of the biggest gambling places in the world. Harry Thaw it is said lost a half million dollars in it in one night. It has big, beautiful rooms, together with a theater and other rooms. The Y. M. C. A. have vaudeville there every evening, also dancing and movies. There is an English tea room in town which servies ice cream, and I had my first dish since leaving the states. A dish cost forty cents.

It sure is great for one to get here after being in the poorer part of France and mostly around the shattered towns near the front. I have been over the top many times and have been in all the big drives. I haven't received any medals as yet, and they are hard to get on my job. I am what they call here, a runner, in other words an orderly. I am with battalion headquarters. We run with all messages on the battle field for the major. It is dangerous, as we are exposed to fire more than the regular infantry. We have to run with messages even after they have "dug in." I made, or rather dug about six holes a day. My birthday was spent in one of them.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

The Girl Who Was Different

By EDITH M. LOCKETT

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Across the little lunch table at the Beirize dining rooms Mary Burnup smiled and joked with her brother-in-law, Jim Waitly. It was his treat to take his sister-in-law to her favorite dining place whenever she came to town on business. One could enjoy seclusion here, for each table was concealed on three sides by heavy velvet curtains.

Suddenly Mary stopped chattering a moment. "Listen! Why, Jim, I believe those men are talking about me."

"Well, we'll have none of that," replied Waitly rising and looking slyly between the curtains in the direction from which the sound of the voices came. Mary rose, too. "Why, it's only Tom Monall," she said; "but that other, he isn't that great doctor, Neil Wyder, is he?"

"Reckon he is," Jim replied. Then they returned to their places and listened, for Mary wanted to hear.

"I tell you there's no one like her," Tom Monall was saying. "She has taken a man's place and filled it. Her brother is in France and she is the head of the Machinery Tool company."

"That so?" asked Wyder indifferently. "But as a rule the women of our set that I've met are a hysterical, impractical lot. For nerve give me a man. Say, Tom, you're not in love, are you?"

"A lot of good it did me," answered Monall. "Mary Burnup told me just about what style of a man she'd marry when she got ready, and say, old man, I didn't fill the bill."

"Oh!" whispered Mary. "Jim, I guess I've heard all I care to. Don't let's wait for dessert. Let's go."

"Sure," he said smiling. "But remember Tom didn't say anything that wasn't true, and remember Neil is prejudiced. Well, I'll meet you at four thirty this afternoon with the roadster and we'll ride out home together." So they parted and went their ways. It was just quarter to five o'clock when Waitly met his sister-in-law. "Sorry I kept you waiting," he apologized, "but something was wrong with the steering gears and I had it looked at."

A moment later they were on their way, and Jim was teasing about Tom Monall. Suddenly his face grew sober. They were just descending what was known as Long hill. "Oh, Mary, I believe the steering gear has gone back on me!" he exclaimed.

"Put the brake on! Use the reverse!" she shouted. "Can't you stop the car, Jim?"

"Jump, Mary, jump!" he called, and Mary jumped and landed a crumpled little heap on the soft grass on the other side of the road.

When she opened her eyes and sat up she saw that the car had run into the sand embankment on the other side of the road. She saw Jim running about the road with blood flowing down one cheek, and crying that he was hurt. He was sure he had cut an artery. But for the life of her she felt as if she could not get up to do anything at all. Presently another car drew up, and who should step out but Tom Monall and Dr. Neil Wyder.

Mary drew her mouth into a firm little line, and though her feet ached and throbbed she vowed she would rather die than make one whimper before the man who had said: "When it comes to nerve, give me a man." The two saw her and ran up to her. "No, I'll be all right in a minute. Please won't you help Jim?" she said, and yet she felt she must scream with the pain in her feet.

They had Jimmie's face patched up in a short while. It was nothing very serious, the doctor said. "Now if you'll come in my car," he added, "we'll take you right home."

"If you'd just give me your hand," said Mary. "I'm afraid I've hurt my foot a little." Neil Wyder looked into her big brown eyes a moment. A strange feeling took possession of him. Then without a word he placed his arm about her to help her rise, and as he did so the girl gave a short, breathless gasp and fainted.

"Why, she has two badly sprained ankles," he said, when he had examined them. "Nerve! Why, the girl's a wonder!" he exclaimed. "Who is she?"

"That's Mary Burnup," said Tom Monall.

They say that Neil Wyder did not lose much time in getting better acquainted with Mary, and even after she was quite well and needed his professional services no longer, he still had a great deal of business to do with her. It wasn't a great while, either, before he asked her the one big question. "You're so different," he said, "so wonderful."

"Oh!" she said as she snuggled up close to him, "no, not that. I'm just like everyone else, and if it hadn't been for what you said about men having nerve I believe I'd have cried out, and maybe acted foolish like Jim."

He didn't ask her just what she meant, but murmured something about that it must have been before he knew her. She must have answered the one big question very satisfactorily, for he had his arm around her. Then he, the man who had once said that the women of his set were a hysterical, impracticable lot, and "give him a man for nerve," kissed the girl, who seemed so wonderfully lovely, who was to him, and always would be, "the girl who was different."

A Tramp's Luck

By ESTHER H. HARRINGTON

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Say, this is a lark, isn't it?" exclaimed Priscilla Hill as she settled herself comfortably in the little roadster of her friend, Evelyn Miller. "It certainly was lucky that I could get away from the office in time to catch that last train."

"Yes, indeed," replied Evelyn. "You must be tired, but I guess the five-mile ride to camp by moonlight will help relieve you of that weary feeling you probably have, from riding in the cars so long.

It was not long before they had covered the distance of country road leading from the railway station to the pretty lake, where the Miller family spent their summer vacations, and the car was locked in the garage.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their two youngest children were taking an automobile trip through the mountains, and had left the camp in charge of the oldest daughter, Evelyn, who had immediately invited Priscilla to spend Saturday and Sunday with her at the camp.

After exploring the pantry and icebox, the two girls decided that sandwiches, pickles and cream puffs would make an appetizing lunch, and they ate with youthful enthusiasm, discussing all the events of importance which had occurred since they had last met.

"Speaking of your brother, Dick, who is at the navy yard, suggests to me a thought I had on the train coming up. Really, Evey, I decided that I had lost my heart—and to an unknown sailor boy! To be sure, he sat beside me—but we never inquired each other's name—just talked about ordinary things. And I'm very sure he stopped off at the same place I did, as just before arriving at the station he said good-by, mentioning something about having left a box in the smoking car. Don't you think we had better travel down to the village tomorrow?"

"Well, maybe we will," said Evelyn, "but I do wish you knew my brother before you look at any other sailors.

"I wish I had a picture of my sailor—but I guess it's a useless wish."

"Brace up, honey, and let me tell you about the mysterious man that has been pestering the campers lately. I haven't seen him, but they say he is very tall and thin, and begs for food at the back door, and mutters strange things if you refuse him. That makes me think—I haven't locked the back door. I'll go now."

About an hour later both girls were suddenly awakened by a loud knock at the back door, followed by another.

"Oh, Prissy, I'm scared," wailed Evelyn in a whisper.

"Well, keep still and he'll go away because he will think there is no one here," said Priscilla.

The knockings ceased and the girls breathed easier until they heard the windows being tested. Again silence, and then a thunderous knock at the door.

"I'm going to settle him, once and for all," said Priscilla as she slipped into her warm bathrobe and slippers. "I'll get a broom and—well, I guess he will be scared of me."

She marched determinedly to the kitchen, turned the key in the lock and threw open the door suddenly. "We haven't got anything for you, so go away!" she flashed at the black figure on the back porch. Instead of retreating as expected, the figure advanced briskly.

"If you don't give me something to eat I'll kiss you," and without giving her further opportunity for escape, the girl was seized and given a hearty kiss.

At this moment the lights were flashed on and Evelyn, very white, came hesitatingly through the kitchen door. The sight that met her eyes caused her to blink uncertainly.

"You—Dick!" she cried and rushed to the bewildered young man in the navy blue of Uncle Sam's service.

"Cousins and aunts!" gasped the young man as he surveyed the pretty girl still in his half embrace. "Forgive me—I've kissed the wrong girl." And he gazed helplessly at his sister.

Evelyn hastened to introduce Priscilla, who immediately exclaimed: "Why, we have met before—on the train! Don't you remember?"

"Remember? Well, I'll say so! I was trying to keep warm out there in the hammock thinking of you. Say, but I'm hungry. Any eats around handy, sister mine?"

"The pantry is in the same place it was last summer, and as you help yourself, please tell us what, why and all about your being here instead of in your little hammock in the navy."

Between bites of good home-made cooking, the jolly sailor told of his being transferred to a navy yard near home.

"Believe me, I did some hustling and just barely made connections at Boston. I hiked it up here from the village station all alone, and didn't intend to wake anybody up, but it was slightly cool on the piazza. Hope Ma'll come home tomorrow and bake some more of these peanut cookies. I just ate the last seven."

The entire family were happily united before Dick was obliged to go—leaving for Boston at the same time as Priscilla. Just before separating at the door of Priscilla's apartment, Dick said: "You know what I said the other night about kissing the wrong girl? I guess I made a mistake when I said that." And he was off into the night.

BRITAIN TO BRING FREEDOM

People of Lebanon Are Longingly Awaiting the Coming of Their "Cousins, the English."

"Some day I shall hear their music and, looking out across the plain, I shall see their red coats coming nearer. Then the signal will be given and we shall rush out to welcome our deliverers, our cousins, the English, and we shall be a free people." Thus, in dreamy evidences, spoke Shahim, the bravest and most beautiful, I had been told of the younger generation of the Druses, as we sat together resting in the middle of a hard day's journey in the mountains of the Haurun, on the borders of the old Arabia. I showed no astonishment at this soliloquy; indeed, I was not astonished, having heard about their "cousins the English" ever since I had first come among the Druses some years before. But gently taking his rifle from his knees and examining it carefully as if carrying on his musings, I said: "Yes, and here is her name engraved on the stock of your rifle." This did arouse astonishment in him. "Whose name?" he asked with animation. "The name of the English queen." I replied; and there, under the crown, I showed him the letters V. R. He fondled the gun even more lovingly, for the rifle is the Druses' sweetheart, and murmured: "She is a good lady. Strange that so great a country should be ruled by a woman, yet our learned men tell us that even Tadmur in the days of its greatness was ruled by a queen;" then confidentially: "Our cousins the English sent us these; they cost us much money; but those who bring them take all that, and we are thankful, for otherwise we should have to fight the Arabs with slings and spears." He leaned forward with his rifle across his lap and with chin in hand, gazed intently, but with the dreamy gaze of the oriental, out over the vast plain at our feet, listening in his day dream for the strange martial music he longed to hear, and wistfully picturing to himself the red coats of the "cousins the English" as they should advance to the deliverance of his people. —Howard Crosby Butler, in Scribner's Magazine.

Through Chinese Spectacles.

Here are some comments on the kaiser from the pen of a Chinese student:

"The German Kaiser is not the superior Man as deciphered by the Chinese literature; he is surely a mean fellow containing much fraudish cunning in his deceited heart. The Superior Man is shown in the merits of the excellent heart with much loving kindness to all peoples; the mean fellow is displayed in the black heart of the unregenerated devils of the hell with much loving kindness only to himself. In the history of China was a Emperor who burn the books and slewed the scholars to extinct the civilizations of the peaceful inhabitants; but he was not success in his crafty tricks, for the civilizations could never be extincted by such dishonourable barbarism means. Now the German Kaiser he also awfully wishing to slave the people and extinct the civilizations of the universe; he also destroy the literature books, and the arts, and the ships, and mess the people of Allies Nations . . . But he will not be success."—Manchester Guardian.

Canine Life Saver.

Dogs have been given their share of credit for saving human life, from time to time, but it is doubtful if any canine, however faithful, has ever given a better account of himself as a life saver than a dog did here. While driving home to their farm from Pipestone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thiele were run down at a cross road by another car which was traveling at great speed. When the crash occurred the Thiele car was picked up by the other and the force of the collision threw a fifteen-months-old baby from Mrs. Thiele's arms. The child would have met certain death beneath the cars but for the fact that in falling the baby struck a dog which was riding on the footboard of the other car. The dog grabbed the dress of the child and clung to it until the cars could be stopped. The baby received fewer injuries than did the other occupants of the cars. Both machines were badly wrecked.—Pipestone (Minn.) Dispatch.

Frost Not Due to Moon.

The moon may be of tremendous importance to young folks hanging over the garden gate or to night marauders with an incurable thirst for watermelon, but it should have no sinister significance to gardeners or farmers.

In some sections of the country prevails a popular belief that in the season when frost is to be expected its occurrence is largely influenced by the phase of the moon or other periodical phenomena. Careful tabulation of frost data and comparison with moon phases fails to disclose any such relation. All persons interested are therefore cautioned to watch not the moon but the forecasts issued by the weather bureau.

The Women at Work.

We simply can't feel surprised these days when women step into a new line of work. Every day calls them to a new labor. A survey of the present field gives an idea of the variety of work they do. Women are: Elevator conductors, telegraph operators, railroad ticket agents, munition workers, editors, farm laborers, ushers, pilots for airplane mail delivery, mail carriers, county officers, drivers of motor-trucks, street car conductors, foresters, architects, finger-print experts, judges on the bench, lighthouse keepers and ship captains.

Tom's Strateg

By TERESA J. TALAMINI

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"What's up, Bab? I should think that when a fellow gets home on leave, you'd be jolly, little sweetheart."

"Oh, Tom, it's that club that's bothering me. It's going to smash, and no one seems able to stop it."

"What are you talking about? Has the treasurer embezzled the funds, or—"

"Don't jest, Tom. It's serious. You know that when our boys went away all the girls in the village wanted to do their bit, so we started the club. Everyone was so enthusiastic at first. Mother said we could use the spare room and sewing machine, and then we elected Peg Brice president. The following weeks we, the Betsy Ross Girls, worked terribly hard knitting and sewing; but now there are hardly any girls at the club for days at a time. In fact, they seem quite unpatriotic," Bab ended sadly.

"Oh, not unpatriotic, Bab," Tom remonstrated. "After a while the work got tedious, I suppose. What they need is something to boost them along. But what's the matter with Peg? As president, she ought to get things going?"

"Well, Peg is usually a great leader, but in this case—well, of course she wants to help all the boys, but you see she has no brothers or relatives whatever, and as for sweethearts, you know how independent Peg was of the boys—so the war hasn't caused much anxiety to her, and she isn't as vitally interested in the work as she might be. If she only had a sweetheart in the service you'd see 'things going,' pretty fast, too."

"I s'pose so," Tom answered, thoughtfully; then he abruptly changed the subject.

About a week later Tom told Bab that an old college chum, Edwin Sherrill would visit him for a week. Sherrill had enlisted, and was now home on a furlough.

The following evening Peg called the Betsy Ross Girls to a special meeting, and Lieutenant Edwin Sherrill of the Aero Squad was introduced to the members. Tom then suggested that Sherrill tell about various incidents while the girls knitted or sewed.

As Sherrill was closing with the words, "But we've got to keep right on working," Tom whispered something to Peg, who first flushed angrily, but then spoke out:

"Yes, we've all got to work hard, girls. We're way behind our work. It was my fault"—looking at Tom. "Now I make a motion that we meet every evening to work until we catch up, and then keep on steadily to break all our former records. We'll sew, Tom can help around with the boxes and while Mr. Sherrill is here he'll entertain us with his experiences—won't you? Mr. Sherrill."

The following days were busy ones. Tom insisted that since Mr. Sherrill entertained the "Betsy Ross Girls" in the evenings, they ought to reciprocate. So they planned long tramps to the lake in the woods where fishing, canoeing, and rowing were the attractions. Tom also made it clear, that it was Peg's duty, as president of the club, to play hostess to Sherrill on these pleasure trips.

So, where the narrow, winding paths made it impossible for all to walk together, Peg and Sherrill went ahead. Peg led the way, pointing out and naming many beautiful trees, and shrubs to the city guests; while behind them Tom found many secret beauty spots for the other girls to admire.

The last day of Sherrill's was a beautiful one, and he and Peg had decided to take their last walk. After walking several miles, they sat down at the edge of the lake, quite fatigued, and were looking silently over the water. Then Sherrill, breaking the silence said, "Miss Brice, you've taught me a great deal—more than any botany course I've ever taken;" then as though making a great effort, he continued, "Miss Brice—I'd like to teach you something awfully hard—think you could learn?"

"Well, it depends—what?"

"To lo—like a fellow," very earnestly.

"Well, it depends—who?" Peg asked mockingly, and then blushed deeply.

"Peggy, you know—Peg," and even as he spoke, he held her close. "Who do you suppose?"

"Perhaps Lieutenant Edwin—"

"Peg," Sherrill scolded.

"Well, Ned, then," Peggy finished.

Tom and Ned were walking to the station, three miles away. Ned was proudly telling of "the sweetest girl in the world," and then he suddenly asked, "Say, Tom, I wish you'd tell me what was that 'great patriotic duty' you mentioned in your letter, and why you wouldn't let me in on it after I got here."

"Oh, I changed my mind about it, that's all. Besides, you were so busy with Peg, that the other thing don't matter," Tom answered, his eyes twinkling.

"Well, all right, keep it to yourself. I'm glad I came—look what I got?"

"Yes, Ned, and we'll hurry up with this war so that we can come back to Peggy and Bab. Here's your train So long, old chap. I may meet you 'over there.'"

"Good-bye, Tom," Ned called out, and as Tom waved he mumbled, "If he only knew what I wanted him for and how he fell for it. But then, it was for the club's sake."